

DAILY REPORT

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PRC DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

OW051252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] Geneva, February 4 (XINHUA) -- "The questions of Afghanistan, Kampuchea and Israel's armed aggression against Lebanon are the three most serious incidents of hegemonism in the international relations since the beginning of the 1980's."

This was stated by the Chinese delegation leader Li Luye when speaking at the 39th session of the U.N. Human Rights Commission here today.

"The first one involves direct occupation of a neutral, non-aligned country by the troops of hegemonists. The other two are acts of armed aggression against small and weak countries by regional hegemonists at the instigation and with the support of the superpowers."

"All the three incidents constitute the most grave violation of the U.N. Charter, the basic norms guiding international relations and the principle of national self-determination," the Chinese delegation leader said.

On the issue of Afghanistan Li Luye said, the Soviet armed occupation of that country has gravely endangered peace and security in South Asia and the rest of the world. To deceive world public opinion, the occupying power on the one hand pretends to be ready for a political settlement and, on the other hand, further demands that other countries should "provide international guarantee" before it can consider withdrawing its troops, Li said.

On the armed invasion of Kampuchea by Vietnam, Li pointed out that it is four years now since the armed invasion of Kampuchea. During this period of time, he said, the aggressors have waged a brutal war of genocide in that country, and brought unprecedented national calamities to the Kampuchean people.

Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea, Li said, is aimed at establishing an "Indo-China federation" with Vietnam at the center; using the "federation" as a bridgehead, Vietnam is trying to push its expansion further to the south and to dominate the entire Southeast Asia, Li said.

Vietnam's acts of aggression and expansion have gravely undermined and threatened peace and stability in the Southeast Asian region and have therefore met with strong opposition from the countries in the region and all justice-upholding countries the world over, the Chinese delegation leader said.

On the Middle East issue, Li said that Israel has occupied large tracts of Palestinian and Arab land through large-scale wars of aggression. It is now attempting by every possible means to legalize and perpetuate its occupation and is taking new steps in order to wipe out the Palestinian armed forces, to suppress the liberation cause of the Palestinian people and to deprive them forever of their right to return to their homeland and their right to self-determination, Li said.

The Chinese delegation leader also denounced the South African authorities for stubbornly pursuing its colonialist policies in Namibia and obstructing and undermining negotiations on the independence of Namibia in an attempt to prevent the Namibian people from attaining freedom and self-determination, Li Luye said.

Cites Israeli Violations

OW051004 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Geneva, February 4 (XINHUA) -- Many representatives to the 39th session of the U.N. Human Rights Commission, particularly those from Arab countries, have strongly condemned Israel's acts of aggression against Lebanon and its violation of human rights in the occupied Arab territories.

The representative of China Li Luye also denounced Israel's violations of human rights in its occupied territories under the protection of a superpower.

RENMIN RIBAO ON U.S., USSR NUCLEAR SCHEMES

HK050800 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Feb 83 p 7

["International Jottings" by Lin Sheng [2651 3932]: "The Tactic of Talking Big"]

[Text] While reopening their talks on nuclear weapons, the United States and the Soviet Union have also each peddled their own disarmament schemes. One advocates the "zero option," stating that the number of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe should be reduced to zero; the other says that a nuclear-free zone could be expanded in central Europe, with no tactical nuclear weapons being deployed for 500 or 600 kilometers on either side of the boundary between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. It seems that both are extremely thoroughgoing, with one clamoring for "zero" and the other shouting "nuclear-free."

But words are measured by deeds. In fact, both sides are devising ways to build up overwhelming nuclear strength over their opponent.

One cannot help thinking of a joke: Two people have a contest in boasting. One says, I saw a man with his head in the sky and his feet on the ground. The other says, I saw a man with his upper lip in the sky and his lower on the ground. The first one says, what about his body then? The reply is: He had no body, only a mouth; without such a big mouth, how could he talk big?

At present, the United States and the Soviet Union are in possession of more and more nuclear weapons while talking bigger and bigger on nuclear weapons reduction. In fact this has turned into a contest in boasting, with neither prepared to lose. This, too, is probably some kind of tactic, called the tactic of talking big.

U.S., USSR IN DIPLOMATIC CONTEST OVER EUROMISSILES

OW051702 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 5 Feb 83

["News Analysis: Beginning of 'Year of Euromissiles' -- by XINHUA correspondent Mei Zhenming" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, February 5 (XINHUA) -- Although to call 1983 the "Year of Euromissiles" is to a certain extent an exaggeration, the East-West competition over missile superiority is undoubtedly an important development in the world this year.

The year 1983 began with a heated contest between the United States and the Soviet Union for the upper hand in the possession of missiles.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) decided long ago to deploy 572 Pershing-2 missiles and cruising missiles in Western Europe in late 1983 if the United States and the Soviet Union failed to reach an agreement in their nuclear arms control negotiations.

Nothing was achieved in the U.S.-Soviet negotiations last year because the United States had stuck to President Ronald Reagan's "zero option" (which means the United States would not deploy medium-range weapons in West Europe if the Soviet Union dismantled all its SS-20 missiles already deployed in Europe) while the Soviets had refused to give it any consideration.

However, the Soviet Union was deeply worried that NATO would start putting into effect its deployment plan late in 1983. Therefore, the Soviet Union launched a diplomatic offensive at the end of last year in order to nip the plan in the bud. Yuriy Andropov, the new Soviet leader, proposed Dec 21, last year, that if West European nations did not deploy U.S. medium-range missiles, the Soviet Union would cut its own SS-20 missiles to the same levels as the missiles of Great Britain and France.

Shortly after, the Warsaw Pact summit issued a "political declaration" on Jan 6, proposing a non-aggression treaty between the Warsaw Pact nations and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. It also called for complete elimination of tactical and medium-range nuclear arms in Europe, which it called the "real zero solution" to the missile dispute. In mid-January, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko went to West Germany to peddle the Soviet proposal and he is also scheduled to visit Italy for the same purpose.

The Soviet Union's diplomatic offensive has disturbed the U.S. strategic arrangement in West Europe and weakened Western Europe's support for its "zero option". A UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL commentary said on Jan 22: "Signs are emerging of a wavering of European commitment to President Reagan's 'zero option proposal.'" In fact, of the five European countries to deploy U.S. missiles, the Netherlands and Belgium were never too keen on the project, and now Britain, Italy and West Germany, formerly strong supporters for the "zero option", are also changing tones and prefer a "compromise accord." Particularly in West Germany, where the national elections are to be held soon, the missile issue has become an important topic of debates between the various political parties. Public opinion in Western Europe too, was anxious about the United States persisting in its impractical "zero option" despite suspects [as received] in West European nations. Meanwhile, an anti-nuclear pacifist movement is likely to arise once again there.

This situation, in turn, has brought great uneasiness to the U.S. administration. The unexpected dismissal of Eugene Rostow, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, exposed the divergence of views within the U.S. Government. It was revealed that a compromise proposal put forward by Rostow in his negotiations with the Soviets had been severely criticized by the hardliners in the U.S. Government. After repeated discussions, the White House finally decided to launch a so-called "united diplomacy." It was for this purpose that the U.S. vice president, George Bush, flew to the other side of the Atlantic in late January on an official visit to six West European countries in order to coordinate their standpoints and actions.

On January 31, Bush unexpectedly made public President Reagan's "open letter to the people of Europe" when he was in West Berlin.

"The Soviet insistence on maintaining a nuclear threat to America's allies while denying them the corresponding means to deter that threat remains the principal obstacle," the letter says.

Reagan also proposed a meeting with Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov "in order to sign an agreement banning U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range land-based nuclear missile weapons from the face of the earth."

However, Andropov turned down the proposal outright and called it "a propaganda game."

Obviously, both competitors are aimed at exerting influence on Western Europe, especially on the upcoming general election in West Germany.

West Germany is the most important country as far as NATO's military position is concerned and a planned site to deploy all U.S. Pershing-II missiles. At present, the West German political parties who run for the election have wide gaps over the deployment policy and the electors have not made up their mind yet.

Thus the Soviet diplomatic offensive is mainly directed at West Germany. It attempts to make a break-through in the country so as to upset the U.S. plan to deploy intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe and Pershing-II missiles in particular.

Meanwhile, it is not a coincidence that Bush chose West Germany as the first leg of his Western European tour. The United States tries to help the Christian Democratic Party, who accepts its "zero option", succeed in the election, so that the United States can reach its own goal.

It is hard now to estimate the outcome of the competition over the nuclear superiority. But even if some compromises are reached, the Soviet-U.S. competition for military superiority will not come to an end.

RENMIN RIBAO SAYS CLINE UNAWARE OF WORLD TRENDS

HK080934 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Feb 83 p 6

["International Jottings" by Te An [3676 1344]: "He Does Not Know the Trend of the Times"]

[Text] Ray Cline, who has assumed the title of "senior research fellow of the [Georgetown] Center for Strategic and International Studies," recently published an article saying that Taiwan, South Korea, South Africa and Israel were the "four strategic assets" of the United States. He preached the idea of "giving play to the role of these four assets," otherwise the world would not be stable.

Everyone knows that those wares which Cline regards as most valuable treasures are discredited and completely isolated in the present-day world. However, in Cline's "global strategy," they have become valuable "strategic assets." This is really a gross fallacy of a good-for-nothing doctor of philosophy.

What benefits can the United States derive from these four "assets"? Do the strategic interests of the United States lie in being hostile toward the Chinese people for a long time, creating tension in the Korean Peninsula, sabotaging stability and peace in the Middle East and encouraging the South African racists to cause chaos in South Africa? Actually, because the United States is supporting these regimes, it is isolated from the whole world. They are strategic "liabilities" rather than "strategic assets" of the United States. To put it in plain language, Cline's fallacy can be regarded as being unable to keep abreast of the trend of the times.

A long time ago, Cline uttered irresponsible fallacies concerning the Taiwan problem. He was ridiculed because of this. Now he intends to play the part of a "strategist". If the United States pursues the so-called "principal strategy of the U.S. global strategy" according to his ideas, where will the United States be led? Should not those in power in the United States think this problem over?

BUSH URGES USSR TO TAKE STEP ON MISSILE ISSUE

OW080741 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Rome, February 7 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Vice-President George Bush said here today that the United States is waiting for a new Soviet proposal to ban forever the "new deadly class of nuclear weapons" -- medium-range missiles.

Speaking on the Euromissile issue at a press conference here, Bush said that the unilateral Soviet military buildup constitutes a grave threat to the equilibrium between the East and the West.

Moscow should come up with something new following its rejection of the "zero option" proposed by U.S. President Ronald Reagan, he stated, adding that the United States is waiting for "a giant step towards peace" on the part of the Soviets.

No country alone could persuade Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov; only unity among the alliance could succeed in doing so, Bush noted.

The vice-president arrived here on February 5 on the fifth leg of his West European tour. The visit was seen as a U.S. move to seek a common position with its allies on the Euromissile issue. In the past three days, Bush had met President Alessandro Pertini, Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani, Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and leaders of political parties and business circles.

However, the press here reported that Italy and the United States do not totally agree with each other on the Euromissile issue. Bush's visit was designed to drum up support for "zero option", but Italy took the opportunity to urge the United States to be open to negotiations instead of taking a rigid stand.

A statement by the Italian Foreign Ministry earlier said that "zero option" is an ideal which is difficult to be realized overnight and therefore should be realized step by step.

Foreign Minister Colombo told Bush this morning that the United States should continue negotiations in Geneva with a desire to yield positive results on the medium-range missile issue.

He reaffirmed Italy's commitments to the NATO "double track" decision. He stated that the Soviet proposal is unacceptable, because it will lead to a Soviet monopoly on medium-range missiles. The monopoly, he warned, will give rise to political and military instability in Europe.

Bush will leave here for France tomorrow.

SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO ON SINO-U.S. TEXTILE TRADE

HK070903 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO in Chinese 24 Jan 83 pp 1, 8

[Comment by correspondent in Beijing: "Sino-American Trade Must Develop on the Basis of a Bilateral Balance"]

[Text] In the fourth round of talks on textiles trade between China and the United States, the U.S. Government paid no attention to China's repeated warnings and outrageously announced unilateral restrictions on the import of Chinese textile products. China's foreign trade departments took corresponding measures and announced on 10 January that China would not approve any more new contracts this year for importing U.S. cotton, synthetic fibers and soybeans and would reduce quotas for importing other U.S. agricultural products.

Why have the Sino-U.S. textile trade talks come to a deadlock? One of the chief causes is that the United States has ignored the principle of reciprocity. As early as May last year, Chinese representatives at a symposium in Beijing of Chinese and American economists mentioned the question of the tremendous adverse balance against China in Sino-U.S. trade. An American representative held that we should attach importance to a "multilateral balance" and should not haggle over a "bilateral balance." This set off controversial discussions at the meeting.

There has been a relatively great development in Sino-U.S. trade in the past few years. However, China's adverse balance in trade with the United States from 1972 to 1981 has already reached \$9.2 billion. Its adverse balance in trade in 1981 alone was as high as \$2.57 billion. According to an article carried in CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR on 5 January, in the first 10 months of 1982 the United States sold \$2.57 billion worth of commodities to China and during the same period China only sold \$2 billion worth of commodities to the United States, including textile products. Thus China's adverse balance in trade was further increased by \$570 million. Although a tremendous adverse balance exists in trade between the two countries and China's textile products exported to the United States account for only 6 percent of the total volume of textile products imported to the United States, the United States has erected various barriers to restrict the import of textiles and other products from China. During the recent fourth round of Sino-U.S. textile trade talks, the U.S. representative rudely and unreasonably tried to discriminate against China and impose trade restrictions. He did not make any concessions. This has completely violated the principle of reciprocity.

Under these circumstances, China's departments in charge of foreign trade adopted vigorous corresponding measures and made an uncompromising response. This was only natural.

Undoubtedly, we should pay attention to the overall balance in treating the international revenue and expenditure of a country or its revenue and expenditure in foreign trade. However, this overall balance must be based on a "bilateral balance." If the difference in balance between the two countries is too big, it will certainly affect the overall balance in foreign trade revenue and expenditure.

Recently, conflicts have occurred in U.S.-Japanese trade. The conflicts resulted from a bilateral imbalance in U.S.-Japanese trade. If the United States could have sought help from a multilateral balance without paying attention to a "bilateral balance," conflicts would not have occurred in U.S.-Japanese trade. But the opposite has happened. Conflicts in U.S.-Japanese trade in agricultural products are deepening. In recent years, European countries such as Britain and France have also had a relatively large adverse balance in trading with Japan, resulting in serious conflicts in European-Japanese trade. In January last year, Japan was compelled to simplify the formalities for importing 67 kinds of commodities. In May it decided to reduce or cancel the customs duties for importing 215 kinds of industrial and agricultural products beginning from 1983. In December it again announced that it would reduce the customs duties for importing 75 kinds of commodities and relax restrictions for importing this category of commodities beginning from April this year. Recently, Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe carried with him some gifts and visited five West European countries, including Britain, West Germany, France, Belgium and Italy. However, acute conflicts in trade between Japan and Europe were not solved. The Japanese media commented: "Although he had brought with him chocolates and biscuits (reducing customs duties), he was still given the cold shoulder and had taken on a mental burden." Consequently, he was compelled to take further measures to open up the market. These facts have clearly proved that if trade between two countries is not based on a "bilateral balance," sharp conflicts in trade are bound to occur.

To sum up, the idea that only a "multilateral balance" is required and a "bilateral balance" can be ignored is not in conformity with the principle of equality, mutual benefit and reciprocity, which should be adhered to in trade between two countries. It is only a theory for defending and covering up developed countries exporting their commodities, seizing markets and shifting crises onto others, thus taking the stand of developed countries. If Sino-U.S. trade adheres to the principle of mutual benefit and reciprocity and is based on a "bilateral balance," it has bright prospects for development. If it goes against the above-mentioned principle, Sino-U.S. prospects will not be optimistic.

COMPARISON OF XINHUA COMMENTARY ON SHULTZ VISIT

The following comparison has been made to the item entitled "XINHUA Views Visit" published on page K 7 of the 7 February China DAILY REPORT:

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese on 7 February carries a 900-character XINHUA commentary entitled "Shultz' China Visit." The RENMIN RIBAO version has been compared with the XINHUA English version and found to be identical except for the following: RENMIN RIBAO precedes the item with the following abstract published in boldface: "China attaches importance to Sino-U.S. relations. The issue now is the establishment of mutual trust. To further improve relations, it is imperative to remove the chief obstacle of the Taiwan question; the United States has not strictly observed the provisions of the '17 August' communique and the 'Taiwan Relations Act' is a serious stumbling block in the way of Sino-U.S. relations; the discriminatory and restrictive policies followed by the United States in economic and cultural relations with China are detrimental to the development of Sino-U.S. relations; both sides are close in their views on some international issues but China is also critical of some actions taken by the United States.

TRACKING NETWORK PREDICTS COSMOS-1402 REENTRY

OW071110 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 7 (XINHUA) -- The core of the nuclear reactor of the Soviet satellite Cosmos-1402 is expected to enter the atmosphere over the southern part of the Atlantic Ocean (northeast of South Georgia) around 17:40 (Beijing time) on February 7, according to a forecast made by the Chinese satellite tracking network at 16:00 hours today.

UNANNOUNCED PRICE INCREASES IN USSR NOTED

OW051311 Beijing XINHUA in English 0753 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow, February 4 (XINHUA) -- Without an official announcement, a number of retail prices have risen in the past few days for the third time in four years.

The price increases are on electrical appliances, records and photographic supplies.

Records have been increased from 1.45 and three roubles to 3.5 and 4.5 roubles. Electric irons and kettles and a number of electrical appliances have gone up one or two roubles. Black-and-white film, printing paper and other photographic materials have had price boosts too.

A week ago Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov chastised workers at a factory for falling production while wages remained the same.

"There is a need to produce more and to readjust the prices of certain commodities," he said.

The rouble is worth 1.4 U.S. dollars.

MONGOLIA, CHINA SIGN TRADE PROTOCOL FOR 1983

OW042020 Beijing XINHUA in English 1828 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Ulaanbataar, February 4 (XINHUA) -- Mongolia and China signed here this afternoon a protocol on barter trade and payments for 1983.

Under the protocol, the trade volume between the two countries will be higher than last year. China will export to Mongolia silks, satins, daily necessities and fruits while Mongolia will supply China with log and animal products.

The protocol was signed by Wang Pinqing, representative of the Chinese minister of foreign economic relations and trade and head of the Chinese Government trade delegation, and N. Babuu, Mongolian vice-foreign trade minister.

Before the signing ceremony, Mongolian Foreign Trade Minister Yondongiyn Ochir met Wang Pinqing and other members of the Chinese delegation. Chinese Ambassador to Mongolia Meng Ying was present on the occasion.

JAPAN'S NAKASONE CRITICIZES USSR AT RALLY

OW071644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Text] Tokyo, February 7 (XINHUA) -- About 1,500 people held a rally at the Kudan Kaikan Hall here today to protest against the Soviet occupation of Japan's four northern islands.

The rally, marking "Northern Islands Day", was sponsored by the Japanese Government, a liaison council of 101 private groups campaigning for the return of the islands, and six local organizations including the Japanese National Association of Governors.

Speaking at the rally, Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone criticized the Soviet Union for its stubborn attitude toward the territorial dispute and continuing its military buildup in the islands off Japan's northernmost island of Hokkaido.

"We can in no way avoid the Northern Territory question if Japan and the Soviet Union are to establish a relationship truly based on mutual understanding," he said.

A representative of the liaison council made a report on the Japanese nation-wide activities demanding the return of the Northern Territories last year. A former resident of Shikotan Island speaking to the rally appealed for the return of the islands which the Soviet Union occupied at the end of World War Two.

"The Northern Islands Day" was designated by the Japanese Government in 1981 to voice the demand for the return of the Soviet occupied Kunashiri, Etorofu, Shikotan and Habomai Islands.

Among those present at the rally were Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe; Hyosuke Niwa, director general of the prime minister's office; and Mutsuki Kato, director general of the Hokkaido Development Agency.

Meetings, films, exhibitions and a campaign for collecting signatures were also held in 47 prefectures of the country today. They were all part of the campaign to demand the return of Japan's Northern Territories.

CHINA DAILY ON VIETNAM'S REFUGEE CAMP ATTACK

HK080103 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 8 Feb 83 p 4

["Opinion" column by CHINA DAILY Commentator: "Assault on Nong Chan"]

[Text] People can't help feeling indignant over the assault by the Vietnamese troops on Nong Chan camp, Kampuchea, the main site for distributing international food aid to the estimated 200,000 displaced Kampucheans living along the Thai border.

It is Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea that has created the large number of refugees who refuse to live under the renegade Heng Samrin regime, stooges of the Vietnamese aggressors. The new attack by Vietnamese troops has once again made homeless 30,000 Kampucheans, including children and elderly people. Such brutality against unarmed and innocent people is rightly condemned by people who uphold justice and peace.

Vietnam's repeated intrusion into Thailand's border areas in the past weeks has resulted in deaths and injuries to Thai border inhabitants. The world's sympathy is with the Thai Government and people, who have granted the Kampuchean refugees temporary shelter, which is in conformity with humanitarian principles. And it is fully legitimate for the Thai Government to protest against Vietnamese encroachment upon Thailand's security. The clear-cut statement of the Thai Government on its determination to defend their territorial integrity and national sovereignty and to protect the lives and property of the Thai people has won world-wide support.

Biggest

The attack was the biggest single military action Vietnam has launched during its dry season campaign, which started in November last year. It again shows that Vietnam's pledge to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea and negotiate a peaceful solution to the conflict is but a hoax. No withdrawal of any of Vietnam's troops has taken place so far. Instead, it seems that Hanoi is doing everything possible to aggravate the dangerous situation in the Kampuchean-Thai border area.

However, things are developing against the aggressors.

The Khmer People's National Liberation Front is gaining strength in their resistance struggle. The front's successful attack against a major Vietnamese artillery base at Yang Adeing Kum, 6 kilometres from the frontier, is fresh proof of its growing might.

Bogged Down

On the other hand, Hanoi is finding itself in even greater difficulties at home while its troops are bogged down in Kampuchea. Deserters who once fled the Vietnamese Army by the dozens are now reported to be fleeing by the hundreds.

No aggressors will quit of their own accord. The world watches what the Vietnamese troops are up to. A reinforcement of Vietnamese troops, backed by tanks and heavy artillery arriving at the Kampuchean-Thai border signals a possible new drive against Kampuchean resistance forces and may cause further trouble in the area.

It is in the interest of peace in the region that the well-equipped Thai Army and the Khmer resistance forces are on their guard and ready to counter the attack of the Vietnamese invaders.

Friendly relations between China and Thailand are long standing. General Yang Dezhi's statement that if Vietnam dares to launch armed invasion against Thailand, the Chinese people and army will not sit idle is a reflection of the mood of the Chinese people.

AFGHAN REBEL ATTACKS ON USSR FORCES REPORTED

OW061530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 6 Feb 83

["Soviet Troops Bitterly Resisted in Afghanistan" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Islamabad, February 6 (XINHUA) -- At least 47 Soviet officers were killed or wounded in Kabul when Afghan resistance forces stormed their residential area micro-rayon on January 23, said the latest AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS (AAP) reports.

On January 22, guerrilla forces in Laghman Province attacked a military convoy on Kabul-Jalalabad highway in Qarghan'i, southern area of the province, killing 21 Soviet-Karmal troops, destroying seven tanks and capturing five trucks loaded with supply goods.

On the night of January 25, the freedom fighters burnt a military godown near the governor's house in Mehtar Lam, the provincial capital.

In the western province of Herat, the freedom fighters assaulted a convoy, a security post and other targets in the Herat City and other parts of the province in the third week of January, wiping out 16 Soviet-Karmal troops, damaging two tanks.

In Qandahar Province on January 22, guerrilla forces succeeded in breaking up encirclements in four areas in Panjva'i subdivision to the west of the province.

In the eastern province of Konarha, junior officer Abdur Raqeeb of the Afghan Government Army deserted and joined the resistance forces along with 17 soldiers under his command. Raqeeb complained that the Afghan troops were badly treated and harshly punished by the Soviets except those who are ready to entertain them with wine and young women.

NEPALESE LEADERS GREET VISITING PRC GROUPS

King Meets Journalists

OW021128 Beijing XINHUA in English 1128 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Kathmandu, February 2 (XINHUA) -- Nepal urges immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea and Afghanistan, King Birendra of Nepal declared here yesterday. The king said this when he received Meng Fan, head of a visiting Chinese journalists' delegation and director of the Home News for Overseas Service Department, XINHUA.

King Birendra reiterated that Nepal is strongly opposed to any kind of foreign intervention under any pretext. He said, upholding this principle, Nepal has demanded immediate and unconditional withdrawal of foreign forces from Namibia, from all occupied Arab territories, as well as from Kampuchea and Afghanistan.

The king highlighted the significance of strengthening the Sino-Nepalese friendly relations, noting that it has contributed not only to mutual advantages of both countries, but also to the cause of peace and stability in the region and the world. "We should continue to explore and expand new areas of cooperation. The good will between Nepal and China does hold promise for a better future," he said. The king expressed appreciation on behalf of the Nepalese people and government and on his own for the cooperation extended by China for Nepal's national development.

With regard to Nepal's proposal of declaring Nepal a zone of peace, the king observed: "We are resolved in our pursuit to have Nepal declared a zone of peace, and it is enshrined even in our constitution. It will be our endeavor to get endorsement at whatever the level needed." On the cooperation of South Asian countries, King Birendra noted that such cooperation "will not only be economically beneficial to member countries but will also contribute to peace and stability in the region."

Prime Minister Sees Youths

OW011742 Beijing XINHUA in English 1605 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Katmandu, February 1 (XINHUA) -- Nepalese Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa received here today a Chinese youth delegation led by Keyum Bawudun, vice-president of the All-China Youth Federation.

During the meeting, Thapa expressed satisfaction with Sino-Nepalese relations. He said the countries have been on good terms with no problems existing between them. He spoke highly of the economic cooperation between the two countries, saying that such cooperation has contributed to the economic development of the kingdom. The prime minister expressed hopes that friendly exchanges conducive to mutual understanding will be further promoted. Chinese Ambassador Ma Muming was at the meeting.

Foreign Minister Meets Youths

OW022006 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Katmandu, February 2 (XINHUA) -- Youths of Nepal and China should continue developing the traditional friendship between the peoples of both countries, said Nepalese Foreign Minister P.B. Khatri when meeting a Chinese youth delegation today. Khatri said good relations have existed between the two nations and should be further promoted by the young as the world's future belongs to them.

Especially praising the Chinese sports instructors working in Nepal, he said their efforts have contributed to elevating the athletic standards of the Nepalese. Present during the meeting was Chinese Ambassador to Nepal Ma Muming.

Legislator Sees Youths

OW032028 Beijing XINHUA in English 1530 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Katmandu, February 3 (XINHUA) -- Reinforced friendly exchanges between youths of China and Nepal is conducive to promoting the good relations between the two countries, said Marich Man Singh, chairman of Nepal's National Panchayat, today. Singh, when meeting the visiting Chinese youth delegation here, stressed that youths are the backbone of each nation. Frequent contacts between the youths of the two countries will enhance mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples. He said the Nepalese people highly appreciate the fraternal assistance and cooperation rendered by the Chinese people to Nepal in all fields of its national development. Keyum Bawudun, head of the Chinese youth delegation, said that the Chinese youths will join the Nepalese youths in efforts to further promote the friendly Sino-Nepalese relations. Earlier in the day, the Chinese youth delegation planted in the compound of the Nepal's youth organization headquarters a tree symbolizing the everlasting friendship between the youths of both countries.

Youth Group Ends Visit

OWO42030 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Katmandu, February 4 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese youth delegation led by Keyum Bawudun, vice-president of the All-China Youth Federation (ACYF), left here for home today at the end of a one-week goodwill visit to Nepal.

During their stay here, the Chinese guests discussed with leading members of the Nepal youth organization the areas of further cooperation in youth work between the two countries. "We have many common points in our approach" to further strengthening the friendship between youths of the two countries, and the talks held between both sides proved to be "very fruitful", Kamal Thapa, chairman of the Nepal youth organization told XINHUA Thursday evening.

Earlier, the Nepal youth organization hosted a public function in honour of the Chinese delegation. Nepalese prime minister, chairman of the National Panchayat, the foreign minister as well as some other cabinet members received the delegation separately.

CULTURAL DELEGATION PAYS VISIT TO BANGLADESH

OWO71624 Beijing XINHUA in English 1534 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Text] Dhaka, February 7 (XINHUA) -- Both Bangladesh and China have potential for developing their own national cultures and they should learn from each other, Bangladesh Acting Chief Martial Law Administrator Rear Admiral Mahboob Ali Khan said here today.

Khan made his remarks while receiving a Chinese cultural delegation to his country. He told the Chinese guests that though Bangladesh and China are poor, they are reliable friends. He expressed the hope that the visit by the Chinese cultural delegation to his country would help strengthen the very good relations between the two countries.

Zhou Weishi, head of the Chinese delegation and deputy minister of culture, said that his delegation has come to exchange views with Bangladesh friends to further promote the existing cultural ties between the two countries. He added: "We also want to learn from the experience of the cultural personalities of Bangladesh in the preservation of national culture."

The Chinese cultural delegation arrived here on February 4 for a five-day visit to Bangladesh.

ULANHU ATTENDS SRI LANKAN NATIONAL DAY DINNER

OWO42038 Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 4 (XINHUA) -- C. Mahendran, Sri Lanka ambassador to China, and Mrs Mahendran gave a dinner at the embassy here this evening to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the independence of Sri Lanka.

Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, was among the guests and extended his festival congratulations to the ambassador and his wife.

Both Mahendran and Fu Hao, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, proposed toasts at the dinner.

UK, FRG LEADERS VOICE SUPPORT FOR 'ZERO OPTION'

OW051112 Beijing XINHUA in English 1058 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] London, February 4 (XINHUA) -- British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl today reaffirmed their support for "zero option", while agreeing to press for Euromissile reduction talks with the Soviet Union.

Chancellor Kohl, on a six-hour visit to Britain, had 75 minutes of talks with Mrs Thatcher at Chequers, her official country residence west of London. West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and his British counterpart Francis Pym held separate talks.

Mrs Thatcher and Kohl told a press conference after their talks that their long-term goal remained "zero option", under which the United States would drop plans to deploy new nuclear weapons in five NATO countries if the Soviet Union scraps all its medium-range missiles targeted on Western Europe. Mrs Thatcher said that "we agreed that the zero option remains far and away the best solution" and "we emphasized that the zero option is not a take-it-or-leave-it proposal." "Every agreement should be based on the principle of balance," she added.

She said if the Soviet Union rejects the zero option, "the deployment of the American cruise and Pershing II (missiles) will go ahead as planned. There can be no question of a Soviet monopoly in this class of weapon." "Zero is the best balance. We hold out that prospect. Why will not the Soviet Union accept it? If they will not, the negotiations must continue in Geneva," she said.

Kohl said West Germany would proceed with its part in the NATO deployment of 572 cruise and Pershing II missiles if the negotiations on Euromissile reduction fail.

Mrs Thatcher and Kohl said they supported President Reagan's offer to meet the Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov, but Kohl cautioned that such a meeting would be useful provided the meeting "is not planned as being a propaganda coup."

Asked about Moscow's offer of a non-aggression treaty with NATO, Mrs Thatcher replied: "We had non-aggression treaties before. They had not been kept...In a way, the United Nations itself is a non-aggression treaty for those who wish to observe it."

Referring to unilateral nuclear disarmament, both leaders stated that they stood for all-sided disarmament on the basis of balance. "We are not people who believe in peace at any price," Mrs Thatcher said.

Today's Anglo-German summit also discussed other international issues including prospects for economic recovery, world trade and European community matters. Chancellor Kohl flew home this afternoon to continue his campaign for the general election in West Germany on March 6.

ITALY REFUTES USSR REPORT ON MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

OW050925 Beijing XINHUA in English 0755 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] Rome, February 4, (XINHUA) -- The Italian Foreign Ministry today refuted a Soviet report that Italy will deploy not only cruise missiles but also Pershing-2 in Sicily.

In a statement issued here today, the ministry pointed out that the report by the Soviet newspaper SOVIET RUSSIA is "groundless" because there has been no change in NATO's plan for cruise missile deployment. The statement said that Italy is still having the Soviet proposal for disarmament under consideration although it is not complete. However, the paper distorted the fact and attacked Italy's position. The statement stressed that the Soviet paper deliberately avoided the fact that Italy's chosen deployment site is already under the threat of Soviet missiles.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS HITLER ANNIVERSARY EXHIBIT

HK290856 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jan 83 p 6

["Jottings" by Zheng Yuanyuan [6774 0954 0954]: "Apprehensions 50 Years Later"]

[Text] On 30 January 50 years ago, a somber page of history began: The Nazi Third Reich was born in Berlin, and Adolf Hitler took power as chancellor of Germany.

Fifty years after this event certain cultural organizations and publications in Western Europe have organized exhibitions or carried photographs or special articles recalling this sorrowful and painful episode in history. One exhibition included a model of the burning of the Reichstag: Hitler's shadow slowly rose through the flames...

Hitler's rise to power was of course the result of conspiracies and plots, artifices and power plays, and the use of nationalist emotions. However as the great majority of articles have pointed out, capitalist economic crisis is the soil for the growth of fascism. The book "The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich" describes those bleak days in Germany: Factories idle, unemployment topping 6 million, bread lines in all the big cities, several blocks long. And it was then that Hitler wrote: "I have never been so much at ease as these days; I feel very satisfied inside, because cruel reality has opened the eyes of the German millions." He felt "the time has come." Amid panic-stricken confusion and despair, Hitler evilly fanned the poisonous flames of nationalism, vigorously expanded his armies and prepared for war, and finally lit the flame of war in Europe.

Fifty years have passed, and Hitler and his Third Reich are long since nothing but dust and ashes. However, recalling history, well-intentioned people cannot help feeling apprehensive. This is because economic crisis is again perplexing and torturing the majority of countries in the world, and its gravity is second only to that of the 1930's. Starting with the beginning of the economic crisis in the United States in April 1979, the crisis has now dragged on for 46 months, exceeding that of the great crisis, which lasted 43 months. Governments, unable to deal with crisis, have fallen one after another. Western public opinion cries fearfully: "All this reminds us of the 1930's."

Of course, people now are much more aware than they were in the 1930's. The international situation is also totally different. Right wing forces might seize the chance to raise their heads in certain countries, but their ability to drag well-intentioned people into pools of blood is limited by various factors. A replay of history would certainly not follow the same scenario. At present the nuclear arms race between the superpowers is again pushing the people step-by-step toward the abyss of war. The economic crisis has also deepened people's unease. A cultural society in West Berlin said in a foreword to its exhibition: "The danger of new annihilation has not disappeared in the least." These words express the masses' apprehensions over the situation and also reflect their cries demanding to be freed from crisis and an end to war. This is probably the real meaning of the exhibitions in West Berlin and other European cities on the 50th anniversary of Hitler's accession to power.

WU XUEQIAN ATTENDS PDRY EMBASSY RECEPTION

OW071638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 7 (XINHUA) -- Yasin Ahmad Salih, ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] to China, gave a dinner at the embassy here this evening in celebration of the 15th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Democratic Yemen and China. Among the guests were Wu Xueqian, Chinese minister of foreign affairs; Wen Yezhan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Zheng Tuobin, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

Ambassador Yasin and Wu Xueqian toasted the everlasting friendship between the two peoples and constant development of friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries.

On January 31, Wu Xueqian sent a message of greetings to Democratic Yemeni Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali for the occasion.

CPC GOOD-WILL DELEGATION VISITING SUDAN

Numayri Receives Delegation

OW032034 Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Khartoum, February 3 (XINHUA) -- Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri said here today that his country will continue to work for the strengthening and development of Sino-Sudanese friendship. Receiving the visiting Chinese Communist Party good-will delegation, the president said: "Although Sudan is far from China geographically, our hearts beat together."

Zhang Xiangshan, adviser of the CPC International Liaison Department, briefed the president on the Chinese people's efforts for socialist modernization and conveyed to him the regards of General Secretary Hu Yaobang and Chairman of the Advisory Committee Deng Xiaoping of the CPC Central Committee, and Premier Zhao Ziyang.

After the briefing, Numayri said he was happy to hear that the Chinese leaders and people are determined to realize the four modernizations.

Song Hanyi, Chinese ambassador here, was present at the reception.

Vice President Sees Group

OW041337 Beijing XINHUA in English 1116 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Khartoum, February 3 (XINHUA) -- Sudanese First Vice-President 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib met with a visiting Chinese Communist Party good-will delegation here today. He spoke highly of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and two peoples and wished such relations will further develop. The delegation, headed by Zhang Xiangshan, adviser of the CPC International Liaison Department, arrived here January 29 from Iraq.

Protocol Signed

OW042100 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Khartoum, February 4 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Communist Party and the Sudanese Socialist Union pledged to develop their relations on the basis of independence, total equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

In a protocol signed here last night, the two parties decided to regularly send delegations to visit each other so as to exchange views on the world situation and experience in party work.

The protocol was signed by Zhang Ziangshan, head of the visiting CPC good-will delegation and adviser to the CPC International Liaison Department, and Ar-Rashid at-Tahir, first deputy secretary of the Sudanese Socialist Union.

Under the protocol, the two parties will encourage the establishment of relations and cooperation between the two countries, mass organizations so as to consolidate and strengthen the two peoples' friendship as a whole.

The two parties will also encourage the establishment of relations and exchange of visits between their mass media.

The protocol stipulates the exchange of documents and journals on the two parties' activities to promote mutual understanding.

The Chinese Communist Party accepted an invitation to attend the 4th national congress of the Sudanese Socialist Union to be held here this month. The Sudanese party, meanwhile, will send a delegation to China at the invitation of the Chinese party.

Chinese Ambassador to the Sudan Song Hanyi gave a reception for the Chinese delegation last night which was also attended by At-Tahir and other leaders of the Sudanese party.

The Chinese delegation left here for home this morning.

NEW ZAIRIAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO ULANHU

OW021151 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 2 (XINHUA) -- Mushobekwa Kalimba Wa Katana, new ambassador of the Republic of Zaire, presented credentials this morning to Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Vice-Foreign Minister Gong Dafei was present on the occasion. Mushobekwa arrived here January 28.

PRC, ZAMBIA, SIGN CULTURAL AGREEMENT IN LUSAKA

OW080342 Beijing XINHUA in English 0253 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Lusaka, February 7 (XINHUA) -- China and Zambia this afternoon signed an executive program for 1983 for the implementation of the cultural agreement between the two countries.

The program was signed by Chinese Ambassador Zhang Hunhua and Zambian Minister of Foreign Affairs Professor Goma.

Under the program, China will send an art troupe to visit Zambia and hold an exhibition of Chinese sheetcarving, feather-patch work and woven products. A Chinese film-week will open in Zambia and China will offer tenscholarships from Zambian students to study in China. On its part, Zambia will send a sports team, an education delegation and a journalist delegation to visit China. A song and dance troupe from Zambia will perform in China for the first time. The program was signed in accordance with the provision of the cultural agreement signed by the two governments in Beijing on April 11, 1980.

ZHAO ZIYANG, YANG SHANGKUN ADDRESS PLA RETIREES

OW071854 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1257 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Report by XINHUA reporters Liu Huinian and Peng Cuiping]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Feb (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, and other party and state leaders attended a Spring Festival tea party for retired cadres from the Beijing PLA units sponsored by the PLO General Political Department and happily got together with them to celebrate the festival this afternoon. Other party and state leaders attending the tea party were Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Ulanhu, Fang Yi, Li Desheng, Yang Shangkun, Yu Qiuli, Song Renqiong, Zhang Tingfa, Yao Yilin, Qin Jiwei, Gu Mu, Hu Qili, Qiao Shi, Bo Yibo and Wang Heshou.

Zhao Ziyang spoke in a warm atmosphere. On behalf of Hu Yaobang, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun and other leading comrades of the party Central Committee, he extended festival greetings to the retired cadres and wished them good health. He said: All the old comrades present today made tremendous contributions to our party and country in past revolutionary wars, performed deeds of valor in battle for the founding of New China and made important contributions to socialist revolution and construction after the founding of New China. Now our party and country are in a new historic period and are to bring about a new situation in socialist modernization. To accomplish this historic task successfully it is necessary to effect the succession of the old to the new step by step in order to make the components of leading bodies younger. This policy decision of the party Central Committee concerns continuity of the party's lines and policies and the future and destiny of the party and the state. Old comrades made great contributions in the past and, taking the lead in responding to the party's call with actual deeds, have now retired from the first line to carry out the party's policy decision. I express thanks to all of you on behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council.

Zhao Ziyang said: Our party has been able to effect a smooth succession of the old to the new mainly by relying on old cadres' high political consciousness and strong sense of responsibility, without which the succession would have been out of the question. I hope old comrades will make bigger contributions to our great cause.

In his speech at the tea party Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, said: Since the party Central Committee called for streamlining the administrative structure, a large number of old comrades have retired from their leading army positions to let younger comrades take over responsibilities from them. This spirit is highly praiseworthy and we extend our respects to these old comrades.

He said: Comrade Hu Yaobang called for implementing the reform policy on all fronts. Our armed forces are no exception and should strive to keep pace with other fronts. You fought wars for more than half a century. I hope that during the succession of the old to the new you will give vigorous support to new comrades in their work and help them wholeheartedly. New comrades should learn from old comrades' lofty qualities and their spirit of waging extremely arduous struggle for the party, the people and the revolution. New and old cadres should unite as one, help and learn from one another and work hard to build our army into a modern and regular revolutionary army with high political consciousness, a high cultural and technical level and modern equipment.

Yu Qiuli, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and director of the PLA General Political Department, presided over the tea party.

Among those attending were Duan Junyi, Kang Keqing, Xiao Ke, Wang Ping, Chen Xilian, Hong Xuezhai, Li Da, Li Zhimin, Li Jukui as well as responsible persons of the CPC Central Committee Organization Department, the Ministry of Civil Affairs, the Ministry of Labor and Personnel, Beijing Municipality, the various PLA general departments and major units stationed in the capital.

The Great Hall of the People, decorated with lanterns and colored streamers, was filled with a warm, jubilant atmosphere today. Attending the tea party were more than 1,000 Red Army veterans and old cadres at or above the corps level who retired from the PLA units stationed in Beijing as well as some retired old cadres from various localities. A varied and interesting theatrical program was performed at the tea party.

Retirees Receive Citations

OW060130 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1540 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 4 Feb (XINHUA) -- The PLA leading organs and all its major units stationed in Beijing recently held meetings or tea parties separately to issue "citations for retired veteran cadres of the People's Republic of China" to more than 3,000 retired revolutionary veteran fighters who have led a military life for dozens of years.

Hong Xuezhai, Li Da, Wang Ping, Zhang Zhen, Huang Yukun, Yan Jinsheng, Hua Nan, He Tingyi, Liu Huaqing, Li Yaowen and others separately attended meetings sponsored by the General Staff Department, the General Political Department, the General Logistics Department, the air force, the navy and other units.

In their speeches leading comrades of all units praised the veteran cadres for their contributions to the liberation cause of the Chinese people, to socialist construction and to the building of the army. They extended warm greetings to the veteran fighters.

The meeting were permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity. Full of zest, the veteran comrades happily gathered under the same roof. They were quite thrilled when they received citations for retirement. Many retired veteran cadres said: We left home to participate in the revolution when we were young. Now we are white-haired. Retirement is not the end of revolution; it is a new phase of revolution. We must arrange our work and lives more properly and continue to make our contribution to the party and the people.

MEMORIAL SERVICE HELD IN BEIJING FOR WANG ZIYI

OW080029 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Mandarin 1204 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 6 Feb (XINHUA) -- Comrade Wang Ziyi [3769 1311 1355], member of the CPPCC National Committee, former advisor to the Ministry of Civil Affairs and a fine communist fighter, passed away on 25 January 1983 in Beijing at the age of 75 as a result of illness. A memorial meeting was held this morning in the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery for Fallen Revolutionaries.

Wreaths were sent by Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Ulanhu, Chen Pixian and Tan Zhenlin, the Central Commission of Politics and Law, the CPPCC National Committee, the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Ministry of Civil Affairs, the Shaanxi and Henan Provincial CPC Committees. More than 300 people attended the memorial meeting including Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun, Yang Jingren, Zhao Cangci and Zhao Shouyi and Comrade Wang Ziyi's friends.

Chen Zihua, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, presided over the memorial meeting. Cui Naifu, minister of civil affairs, delivered a memorial speech. He said: Comrade Wang Ziyi was a native of Dan County, Shaanxi Province.

He joined the CYL in 1925 and became a CPC member in 1926. After the central Red Army successfully arrived in northern Shaanxi in the winter of 1935, Comrade Wang Ziyi held posts as director of the General Affairs Department and Director of the Internal Affairs Department of the Soviet in Shaanxi and Gansu Provinces, director of the Internal Affairs Department and chief judge and director of the National Economics Department of the Soviet in the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia area. After the war of resistance against Japan he held posts as the magistrate of Dingbian County, commissioner of the Sanbian Special District, chief secretary of the Shanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border government, acting president of the Yanan Administrative College, vice president of Yanan University and president of the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Border Higher Court. During the war of liberation he held posts as secretary of the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Border Government and director of the Civil Affairs Department contributed toward liberating the great northwest and greeting the birth of New China. During the early period of the founding of New China he held posts as director of the Civil Affairs Department, director of the Personnel Department and concurrently vice chairman of the Political and Law Committee under the Northwest Military and Political Committee. In 1952 he was transferred to the Internal Affairs Department as deputy director of internal affairs and concurrently deputy secretary of the party leading group.

Cui Naifu said: Comrade Wang Ziyi's life was a fighting life and a life of wholehearted service to the people. He won merits for the party and the revolutionary cause. He was a worthy fine communist fighter.

FORMER NPC MEMBER, POET XIAO SAN DIES

OW041401 Beijing XINHUA in English 1242 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 4 (XINHUA) -- Xiao San (Emi Siao), the Chinese poet, died here from pulmonary heart disease at 9:55 A.M. today at the age of 86.

Xiao San, whose works have been translated into Russian, Bulgarian, English, German, French, Spanish, Japanese, Czechoslovak and other languages, made important contributions to Chinese proletarian literature and art. Characterized by a distinctive spirit of patriotism and internationalism, his writings, helped promote the development of China's modern literature and poetry. He was one of the two Chinese writers who first translated "Internationale" into Chinese.

A long-time leader of Chinese cultural organizations, Xiao San was persecuted by the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques during the "Cultural Revolution." Already 80 when he was rehabilitated, he wrote many memoirs and poems with enthusiasm and attended various social activities. In 1982, he donated his royalties from "Selected Poems of Xiao San" to the people in the flooded area of Sichuan Province.

Born in October 1896 in Xiangxiang County, Hunan Province, Xiao San joined the Chinese Communist Party in 1922. He was a deputy to the first, second and fifth national people's congresses.

Xiao San had visited many countries on behalf of the Chinese Writers Association and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and established friendship with progressive writers of many countries. He was council member of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles and a permanent member of the Council of the China Pen Center of the International Pen.

YANG JINGREN SPEAKS AT DEMOCRATIC PARTIES' TEAS

OWO71445 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1511 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 4 Feb (XINHUA) -- The first solar term "the beginning of spring" fell on 4 February. It was a warm and sunny day. The Central Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy and the Central Committee and the Beijing Municipal Committee of the China Democratic League held separate tea parties to greet the forthcoming Spring Festival.

More than 300 people including members of the China Association for Promoting Democracy and personnel from all walks of life jubilantly gathered together at the CPPCC auditorium this morning to exchange greetings. Lei Jieqiong, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, extended her greetings to those attending the party on behalf of the association's Chairman Zhou Jianren and its Central Committee. She hoped that in the new year all organizations and members of the association would closely follow the strategic plan of the CPC Central Committee, stand in the forefront in making reforms, emancipate their minds, boldly create the new and become pacesetters in carrying out reforms.

A joyful atmosphere permeated the third-floor vestibule of the Great Hall of the People. On the afternoon of 4 February, Chu Tunan, vice chairman of the China Democratic League, warmly greeted the more than 500 league members and guests at the tea party on behalf of the league's Chairman Shi Liang and its Central Committee. In his speech, Fei Xiaotong, vice chairman of the league's Central Committee expressed the hope that the league's organizations at all levels and members -- inspired by the call by the CPC Central Committee on making reforms -- would give full play to the league's role as a diversified intellectual group, and suggest ways and means for developing the four modernizations program.

Yang Jingren, head of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, attended the two tea parties. In his speech he expressed the hope that the China Association for Promoting Democracy and the China Democratic League would mobilize their members to mix with masses, work hard in practice, stand in the forefront in production, support and participate in reforms and bring into full play their wisdom and talents in developing the four modernizations program.

RENMIN RIBAO ON STRENGTHENING PARTY DISCIPLINE

HK070606 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Feb 83 p 3

[Commentator's article: "The Key Lies in the Determination of Leadership"]

[Text] The Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee and Discipline Inspection Committee organized party and discipline inspection committees at all provincial levels to work together in order to firmly grasp the unhealthy practice of "recruitment, transfer and housing" among party members and cadres. They have achieved remarkable results after making unremitting efforts for almost 1 year. This experience enlightens us greatly. It shows that despite numerous problems regarding the party's work style the unhealthy practice can be rectified without difficulty and the party's work style can basically change for the better provided party committees at all levels are determined to work hard and adopt resolute, effective measures.

The unhealthy practice of some party members and cadres in making arrangements for their children and relatives and their housing has aroused the strongest response from the masses inside and outside the party and also is an important problem to be solved in order to rectify the party's work style. In recent years, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council have repeatedly issued circulars, notices and regulations on this problem.

Why is it that this unhealthy practice has not been checked in many areas and departments and has even become more prevalent in some localities? There are a thousand and one reasons but the most fundamental one is that the party organizations and leading cadres there have not taken resolute actions and measures. Some of them did not clearly understand the serious damage done by the party's unhealthy work style and regarded it as trivial and unworthy of attention. Others were low in spirit and weak and lax in exercising leadership and feared complicating problems and offending other people. Still others did not have a very clean personal record and feared that they would be involved if they brought up the problems. Because of these worries the problems were tackled in fits and starts and sometimes were left unsettled. Seeing that the party committees were indecisive in rectifying the party's work style, some people did not care a bit and stuck to their old ways of doing things. A few people even went to the extent of acting wildly in defiance of the law. This aroused the masses' strong indignation. From this we can see that problems about the party's work style cannot really be solved without a firm determination and effective measures.

The experience of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee deserves close attention because the committee keeps pace politically with the CPC Central Committee, views rectification of the party's work style as an important matter, and carries out rectification through to the end with a firm determination and effective measures. In almost a year it has basically checked a few unhealthy practices about which the masses were bitterly critical. Is this not an excellent example?

There is really a host of problems concerning the party's work style, problems resulting from serious damages caused by the 10 years of internal disorder and inroads of capitalist decadent ideas under the new historic conditions. Of course it is impossible to solve all these problems at one stroke. It is therefore necessary to put these problems in the order of importance, firmly grasp those that the masses have bitterly criticized, concentrate our time and efforts and adopt resolute measures to solve them one by one. Provided we make up our minds to tackle the problems through to the end one by one, the masses will take heart again and the objective of making the party's work style change fundamentally for the better in 9 years, as set forth by the 12th CPC National Congress -- can surely be attained.

RENMIN RIBAO ON LEADER RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

HK041411 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jan 83 p 5

[Article by Yan Jiaqi [0917 1367 0366]: "On the System of Overall Leader Responsibility"]

[Text] The new Constitution explicitly stipulates that the "system of overall leader responsibility" should be practiced in our state administrative organs and the state Central Military Commission. This stipulation has clearly defined the leadership system of these state organs, which will certainly play an important role in maintaining a centralized and unified administrative power of the state (including leadership power in the armed forces) and enhancing the state administrative organs' work efficiency.

The Two Different Kinds of Responsibility System

The state organs' leadership system may take several different forms according to the number of persons in the organs concerned, and to who acquires the highest decision-making power. The "collegiate system" and the "system of overall leader responsibility" are two typical forms. When the highest decision-making power of an organ belongs to an organization consisting of several persons, the leadership system it follows is the "collegiate system."

When the highest decision-making power of an organ belongs to its leader, the leadership system it follows is the "system of overall responsibility by the leader." The "collegiate system" is also called "system of overall responsibility by committee members," while the "system of overall responsibility by the leader" is also called the "system of responsibility of the leader." Our state administrative organs pursued different leadership systems in different periods. During the early period after the founding of New China the government Administration Council -- the supreme administrative organ -- pursued the "collegiate system." It was established that "the meeting of the government Administration Council could be held only when more than half of the council members were present. Resolutions could be adopted only when they were approved by more than half the members of the council present at the meeting." Members of the government Administration Council exercised equal power and the highest decision-making power of that body belonged not to the premier alone but to all members of the council. When council members held divergent views on a certain problem the decision was made in accordance with the system that the minority was subordinate to the majority.

The Constitution adopted by the First Session of the First NPC held in 1954 changed the leadership system of our state administrative organs. The supreme administrative organ of the state became the State Council. The State Council held plenary and executive meetings. The premier led the work of the State Council and presided over the meetings. However the State Council could only adopt resolutions and issue orders under the condition that they were approved by plenary or executive meetings. It was obvious that the State Council's leadership system established by the 1954 Constitution was not the "system of overall responsibility by the leader," although it was not entirely the same as the government Administration Council's system. Therefore some people thought that the State Council's system resembled the "system of the Council of Ministers."

The new Constitution has explicitly stipulated for the first time that the leadership system pursued by central state organs and local administrative organs at various levels should be the "system of overall responsibility of the leader." The prime minister has overall responsibility for the State Council. He directs its work and convenes and presides over its executive and plenary meetings. The ministers have overall responsibility for the respective ministries or commissions under their charge. Ministers in charge of the State Council's ministries or commissions are responsible for the work of their respective departments and convene and preside over their ministerial or commission meetings. The new Constitution also stipulates that local people's governments at different levels practice the system of overall responsibility by governors, mayors, and heads of counties, districts, townships, and towns. Organs of self-government of national autonomous areas also practice the "system of overall responsibility by the leader." According to the Constitution the state's Central Military Commission that leads the armed forces nationwide has been established. The Central Military Commission also pursues the "system of overall responsibility of the leader."

The following are two basic features of the "system of responsibility of the leader" or the "system of overall responsibility by the leader" compared with the "collegiate system."

1. Under the "system of responsibility of the leader," when a policy decision is made on various matters that fall within the sphere of the state organs concerned, the leader and other leading members of the organ do not exercise equal power because the leader has the final say.

Under the "collegiate system," members of the collegiate organization have equal or basically equal power. The chairman of the collegiate organization has the right to convene and preside over organization meetings and the right to handle the organization important day-to-day work, but he has no final say on matters of primary importance.

2. Under the "system of responsibility of the leader," the leader should be responsible for his important decisions on matters within the jurisdiction of the organ concerned. The "Organic Law of the State Council of the PRC" provides: "The premier signs the decisions, orders, administrative measures, proposals presented to the NPC Standing Committee and the appointments and removal of administrative personnel." The fact that all this is signed by the premier is a form of individual responsibility. This is entirely different from the "collegiate system," under which every member of the collegiate organization should assume common responsibility for the organization's final decisions. In the process of making collective decisions every member must play his role, but he is not personally responsible for the collective decision. If a proposal put forward by a certain member of the collegiate organization (including the chief responsible member) is accepted and becomes a collective decision, the member himself is not personally responsible for his proposal. Therefore the collegiate system is a collective responsibility system whereas the system of responsibility of the leader is an individual responsibility system. Under the system of the People's Congress in our country, an administrative leader's individual responsibility takes two different forms: He is responsible for the organ of the People's Congress and he is also responsible for the leader at a higher level. For example, ministers of various ministries and directors of various commissions of the State Council are responsible for the premier. Heads of bureaus, sections and departments of the State Council's ministries and commissions are not directly responsible for organs of the People's Congress, but they are responsible for administrative leaders of corresponding organizations at higher level. Therefore, under the system of overall responsibility by the leader, the administrative power of the State Council and local state administrative power of the State Council and local state administrative organs is highly centralized and unified. The system of overall responsibility by the leader is a leadership system which strengthens the power and responsibility of leaders.

The Applicability of the System of Overall Responsibility by the Leader

The system of overall responsibility by the leader is not applicable to all organizations and organs. The National People's Congress and its Standing Committee, the CPC Central Committee, the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and CPC committees at all levels do not pursue the system of overall responsibility by the leader. Let us take the NPC Standing Committee as an example. The chairman of the NPC Standing Committee is in charge of the work and convenes Standing Committee meetings. He also handles the important day-to-day work of the Standing Committee. However, he does not possess the highest decision-making power over matters that come under the jurisdiction of the Standing Committee. Any bill or motion presented to the Standing Committee for examination and discussion can only be adopted when more than half of the members approve it. For instance, the Constitution provides that the NPC Standing Committee has the right to decide on the ratification and abrogation of treaties and important agreements concluded with foreign states. However, when the majority of Standing Committee members refuse to ratify a certain treaty concluded with foreign countries, the chairman has no right arbitrarily to rectify the treaty. The Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee as the highest leading nucleus of the party pursues the collective leadership system. Collective leadership is our party's basic principle. Members of a CPC committee enjoy equal rights, and decisions on all important matters can be reached only through collective discussions.

When members hold divergent views on a certain matter, decisions can be made only by following the principle that the majority rules. Like other members, the secretary of a CPC committee can cast only one vote. However, with regard to other routine working organizations of the party and other functional organs, they must pursue a personal responsibility system. Integrating collective leadership with individual responsibility is a leadership system which our party always stresses.

There is a certain limit to the applicability of the "system of overall responsibility by the leader." When we are discussing matters it is advisable for us to draw on collective wisdom and absorb all useful ideas. However, when we are doing actual work, persons who are specially assigned to the task should be charged with specific responsibility. Generally speaking, when we are enacting law, rules, regulations and principles or making decisions and adopting resolutions on important problems, it is advisable for us to encourage full discussion in order truly to pool the opinions of all quarters and avoid committing mistakes because of making hasty decisions. However, when we are implementing policy, directing certain work or making decisions on specific administrative affairs, we should act expeditiously and charge people concerned with specific responsibility in order to enhance our work efficiency. This principle which is stipulated in the new Constitution distinguishes differences between the organs of state power and the state administrative organs in how they make strategic decisions.

The System of Overall Responsibility by the Leader in Our Country

Our country's new Constitution and the "Organic Law of the State Council" enacted in accordance with the spirit of the new Constitution explicitly said that the State Council pursues the system of overall responsibility by the premier. Moreover, they also stress that decisions on important matters can be made only through discussions carried out in executive or plenary meetings of the State Council. In his "Report on Reforming the Organs of the State Council," Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out: "The Executive Committee of the State Council is its leading day-to-day work organ. Under the premier's guidance the Executive Committee is responsible for exercising leadership over and making decisions on various important work that come with the State Council's jurisdiction." All this shows that our State Council's leadership system, in general, has absorbed the strong points of the system of responsibility of the leader and the collegiate system and has avoided their weak points. The State Council is pursuing the system of overall responsibility by the leader, which possesses the good points of the collegiate system. Lenin said: "We want the committee to discuss some basic problems. In the meantime, we also need the individual responsibility system and the individual leadership system in order to avoid dilatory work style and the act of shirking responsibility." ("Complete Works of Lenin," vol 30, p 213) There are executive and plenary meetings in the State Council which "discuss some basic problems" and a system of overall responsibility by the prime minister of the State Council. This is a leadership system that conforms with our national conditions.

To implement the system of sole responsibility by the leader is an important reform in the leadership system of our state administrative organs. This reform should be closely integrated with the work of reforming our state administrative organs. If the setup of our state administrative organs is unreasonable and the functions, power and responsibility of various units are not clearly defined and if the commanding system inside administrative organs is chaotic, it is impossible to pursue effectively the system of overall responsibility by the leader. To ensure effective implementation of the system of overall responsibility by the leader, it is necessary to make the organization of State administrative organs at all levels scientific. Administrative activities of the same nature should be administered by the same organ. The power of leaders at various levels should conform to their responsibility.

Under normal circumstances, issuing orders and instructions, requesting instructions and submitting reports should follow regular procedure. When handling routine administrative affairs we should avoid directing work and requesting instructions by bypassing the immediate leadership. The circulation circuit of information and message inside an organ should be kept unimpeded. When we assign a person to a position in a state organ we should clearly define his function, powers and responsibility. In the meantime we should work out an effective system for examination, award and punishment. In a word, the State Council and local governments at all levels should systematically work out administrative rules and regulations and explicitly define the function and powers of various administrative organs and units and their leaders. In so doing we will be able to do well in reforming state administrative organs at various levels so that the people's governments will become highly efficient administrative bodies that serve the people wholeheartedly.

STATE ECONOMIC COMMISSION HOLDS REPORT MEETING

Wan Li, Other Officials Attend

HK071032 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jan 83 p 1

[Report: "State Economic Commission Holds Report Meeting on Economic, Technical Cooperation"]

[Text] In order further to develop economic and technical cooperation between different areas in a methodical way under the leadership of the authorities, the State Economic Commission yesterday afternoon held a national report meeting on economic and technical cooperation in the Huarentang Conference Hall inside Zhongnanha.

Comrades Wan Li, Yao Yilin, Hu Qili, Hao Jianxiu and Bo Yibo attended the meeting. Zhang Jingfu, state councilor and minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, delivered a speech at the meeting. (The text will be dispatched separately.)

Zhou Hui, first secretary of the Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee and leader of the North China economic and technical cooperation team, and Wang Daohan, Shanghai mayor, and Li Ruihuan, Tianjin mayor, were invited to deliver reports at the meeting. Wang Kewen, secretary of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee, Qi Shan, Yunnan Provincial vice governor, and Li Zufa, deputy mayor of Wuxi City, delivered written speeches.

Economic and technical cooperation is an objective requirement of economic development, an important measure for enlivening economy and improving economic results and an effective means of advancing social production and technology. According to the State Council directive, the State Economic Commission will emphasize this and other work this year. Recently local authorities in all parts of the country reviewed recent years' development in this field. Twenty-eight provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have delivered written reports to the central authorities. The purpose of yesterday's report meeting was to exchange experiences so as to raise economic and technical cooperation to a new level.

Also attending were Du Xingyuan, Ma Hong, Yu Guangyuan, Yang Jingren and Pei Lisheng. The meeting was presided over by Lu Dong, vice minister of the State Economic Commission.

More than 1,200 people from 110 units, including relevant ministries and commissions of the State Council, academic groups, colleges and universities in Beijing, the municipal economic departments in Beijing and Tianjin and enterprises in these two cities, and agencies of other provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in Beijing, attended the report meeting.

Zhang Jingu Speaks at Forum

HK071108 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jan 83 pp 1, 2

[Text of speech by Zhang Jingfu at the national report meeting on economic and technical cooperation: "Further Promote the Development of Economic and Technical Cooperation -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our economic work has overcome the long-standing "leftist" errors: the principle of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading has been earnestly implemented; and the overall economic situation has become better year after year. In 1982 agricultural production reaped all-round good harvests; industrial production also grew in all aspects; the market supply became more ample; prices were basically stable; a basic balance was realized in financial revenue and expenditure; and the people's livelihood was further improved. The developing situation has filled the vast number of our people with confidence concerning the prospects of our economic development.

In this excellent situation, economic and technical cooperation between provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions has also vigorously developed in accordance with the principle of opening up to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy. Under the guidance of state plans, by making the improvement of economic results as the focus of their work, making full use of local favorable conditions and tapping their potentials, various localities have widely conducted economic and technical exchanges in the form of technical cooperation, material exchange and economic integration. According to incomplete statistics in the last 2 years, items of economic and technical cooperation in 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions totalled more than 6,000, and types of material involved in cooperation in 1981 amounted to 3.3 billion yuan and the 1982 figure is estimated to be higher. Various localities have raised 2.8 billion yuan in funds for the departments of hydropower generation, railroad, coal industry and building material industry.

At present the characteristics of economic and technical cooperation are: Diverse forms, multiple levels, different channels and at the initiative of the parties concerned. In the spirit of mutual benefit, seeking practical results and common development, localities have made efforts to unclog various channels and build closer economic relations. This has promoted an enlivened economy. A wide network of economic and technical exchange with horizontal economic relations has begun to be formed throughout the country. It is an important part of and a necessary supplement to the centralized plans of the state. It plays a very useful role in developing the economy, improving economic results and promoting technological progress. Last year, industrial growth rates were above 10 percent in 6 provinces and autonomous regions -- namely, Guizhou, Qinghai, Nei Monggol, Yunnan, Shanxi and Anhui -- and their conducting of economic and technical cooperation played an important role in the development of production. The North China area now provides Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Shanghai with about 10 million tons of coal yearly as an item of cooperation and this creates an output value of 25 billion yuan. By introducing as technical cooperation more than 1,700 technological items from Shanghai and other coastal areas, Hubei has rapidly changed its economic and technical face and improved the management level of its enterprises. The five provinces and autonomous regions in the North China area have also concluded agreements on 1,664 items of technical cooperation and cooperation in tackling key technological projects. This is an effective way to advance technology and change the industrial face. Huhhot City in Nei Monggol and Wuxi City in Jiangsu became sister cities and worked out common plans for transforming enterprises, striving to raise the rate of output value produced by each 100 yuan of fixed assets in Huhhot City to Wuxi City's level within a short time, and to realize the quadrupling of output value on the basis of the current fixed assets.

What is worth mentioning here is the fact that market results have also been achieved in the running of mines, energy and communications projects and building material industries by localities who raised funds by themselves and cooperated with the relevant central departments.

In short, economic and technical cooperation has performed active functions in the economic life of our nation. In 1981, in the document on the approval of the North China area's plan for economic and technical cooperation, the State Council pointed out: "Conducting economic and technical cooperation between different areas is beneficial to the economic readjustments, to the tapping of potentials, and to the improvement of economic results. Its orientation is correct. This cooperation should be supported." We must continue earnestly to implement this directive issued by the State Council.

This year is the first year since the 12th party congress decided to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and is also the first year for implementing the new constitution and striving for the lasting stability of the nation, so it is of great significance to do a good job this year. At the meeting of secretaries of provincial, municipal and regional party committees on 11 December last year, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: In the new year, we should bring about a new atmosphere, score new achievements and make new contributions so as to add new splendor to our great cause. This requires us to handle our economic work effectly. Recently, in the report on the four modernizations and the issue of carrying out reforms, Comrade Hy Yoabang pointed out that the general principle for the reform should be: By proceeding from reality, to carry out the reform in a comprehensive, systematic, resolute and orderly way.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping emphatically pointed out: Reforms should be carried out in the whole course of the four modernizations. The criterion for judging whether our work in all fields is correctly handled or not should be whether it is beneficial to the improvement of the people's livelihood and to the prosperity of our nation. This is an important guideline for us to do a good job this year. We must resolutely carry out the instructions of the leading central comrades, transform the old and establish the new, conduct reforms in a systematic way, strive to reach a higher level of all-round development of the national economy this year and make necessary preparations for the further and healthy development of the national economy in the future. Economic and technical cooperation is an aspect of our work which we must emphasize and which we must conduct more effectively this year. Comrade Hu Yaobang once said that great potential indeed lies in this field and many problems also exist in this field. Comrade Zhao Ziyang also repeatedly pointed out that economic cooperation is an objective requirement of economic development. We should adroitly guide actions according to circumstances and eliminate maladies with advantages being maintained. Planning guidance should be strengthened in this field so as to make it part of the centralized planning work of the state. We should seriously sum up experience and do a better job.

With our country made up of a vast territory, it is quite natural that great differences exist in economic development levels of various areas. Economic and technical exchange thus constitutes an effective measure of narrowing these differences. Facts have shown that economic and technical exchange and cooperation can greatly promote the development of the social economy. The separation of one area from another and confining one's activities to one's own area will hardly lead up to developed civilization and a prosperous economy. We must strengthen economic exchanges and relations between different areas, transfer our domestic advanced technology from coastal areas to interior areas and popularize technical measures that have yielded good economic results throughout the country so as to speed up economic development.

As for how to increase economic and technical cooperation between different areas, I would like to discuss the following few points:

1. DEEPENING OUR UNDERSTANDING AND STRENGTHENING LEADERSHIP.

We should adapt ourselves to the new situation and further eliminate the influence of the "leftist" ideology in our economic work. The outdated ideas, mentality and practices should all be cast away. The Sixth 5-Year Plan has especially dealt with the issue of regional economic development and regional economic cooperation in accordance with our party's grand strategic objective. According to the principle of giving scope to the leading role of the planned economy and the supplementary role of regulation by market mechanism, the development of China's economy should be effected in a centralized way and in a flexible manner. Economic and technical cooperation can mobilize the initiative of various localities and departments, give necessary help to the implementation of state plans, guarantee the full utilization of local advantages and materials, facilitate the circulation of goods and give full scope to people's talents so that the superiority of socialism can be brought into full play. Therefore launching economic and technical cooperation between different regions is an issue of great importance. Authorities at all levels must deepen their understanding, strengthen their leadership, establish management systems and strive for better results.

2. EARNESTLY DRAWING UP PROGRAMS FOR REGIONAL ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION.

Regional economic and technical cooperation should be conducted under the guidance of the national plans for economic and social development and on the basis of local natural conditions and economic and technical conditions of various regions. The work should be handled on the basis of reality and through thorough investigation, with the improvement of economic results as its focus. We must make great efforts to promote technological progress, exchange technology and management experiences between different regions and gradually popularize them in all parts of the country in a planned and organized way. Programs for this should be linked with plans for technical transformation in localities and departments and should be properly coordinated with plans for local economic and social development. Major items of cooperation should be included in local and state plans through overall balancing. This will benefit the planned and proportionate development of the national economy, help the improvement of economic results in the entire society and promote the work of economic and technical cooperation.

3. CONDUCTING REGIONAL ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION BY EMPHASIZING KEY PROJECTS.

At present, as for the whole country, emphasis should be placed on projects concerning the development and conservation of energy and raw materials and the development of communications and transportation. We should actively raise funds and use them for construction in these fields.

As for cooperation of various kinds, the emphasis should be placed on technical cooperation. At the same time it is also necessary to actively handle material exchange and develop economic integration. We should boldly and actively take up items of cooperation which can help improve economic results and promote technological progress. In doing this we may take diverse forms, but practical results must be achieved. At present, exchanges have been conducted in the fields of technology, equipment, information, management and the consulting service. The scope of cooperation should be extended to technical transfer, compensation trade of technology, joint efforts for tackling key technical projects and the development and exchange of human resources.

According to State Council instructions, provinces and municipalities where the economy is comparatively developed have given economic assistance to handle economic and technical cooperation with areas inhabited by minority nationalities, and this work has achieved certain results. Henceforth we must further implement the spirit of the 12th party congress, strive for common prosperity in both coastal areas and interior areas inhabited by minority nationalities, earnestly carry out the plans for assisting interior areas and help these areas develop production and economy.

4. THE CONDUCTING OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION IS A NEW THING IN ECONOMIC LIFE.

Various localities should earnestly sum up experiences, work out a set of effective and feasible policies and measures for the management of this work and continuously improve and perfect our measures. Our economic policies and measures should encourage and promote the further development of economic and technical cooperation.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES CONSTANT ECONOMIC GROWTH

HK070655 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Feb 83 p 5

[Article by Song Ligang [1345 0500 0474]: "The 'Premise' Must Be Placed in the First Place"]

[Text] Genuinely Make the Increasing of Economic Results the Premise

The 12th National CPC Congress not only put forward the strategic objective of quadrupling the total output value of industry and agriculture by the end of the century but also stipulated the "premise" for striving to quadruple total output "under the prerequisite of constantly increasing the economic results."

It was no easy job to stipulate this "premise." It marks a major turn in the party's principle of economic construction. How to understand, correctly deal with, implement and realize this "premise" is a major problem that must be conscientiously solved in the ideological understanding, principle and policies, system and method, and other relative work at present.

We must be aware that this "premise," in general, is a question that has just been raised and has not become an existing reality in our economic construction. We must enable it to become the prerequisite of reality in economic construction through practice and great efforts.

It seems that quadrupling the total output value of industry and agriculture -- that is, annually increasing by an average of 7.2 percent -- is not very difficult if we judge from the statistics of our country alone in the past. In the 28 years from 1953-1980 the total output value of industry and agriculture in our country increased 8.2 percent per year. Even in the 10 years of internal disorder, the total output value of industry and agriculture in 1976 was nearly double that of 1966 (increasing by 99 percent) and the average annual speed reached 7.1 percent. But such an increase was not feasible. One reason is that these figures were exaggerated and it was difficult to tell the exact amount of social wealth created; and, the other is that we paid high costs, spent a lot of money, but accomplished only a few things and got only half the results with twice the effort. If we compare 1980 with 1952, although the total output value of industry and agriculture increased by 810 percent, the national income increased by only 420 percent and the average consumption level of people throughout the country increased by only 100 percent. The results of the economic construction were "not ideal at all" and the improvements in people's livelihood "failed to match" the labor that was put in.

In order to attain veritable quadrupling within two decades, we not only must regard the increasing of economic results as the premise for quadrupling the entire economic construction, but also regard the creation of this premise as the chief task of practical activities in all kinds of economic construction.

Producing Suitable Products Is One of the "Leads" in Increasing Economic Results

In order to create premises for constantly increasing economic results, we must start in many ways and do a lot of work in respect to readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading. In the foreseeable future one of the major problems that must be particularly solved is the problem of what kind of products we must produce.

Production is the decisive factor for economic development. Whether our production is done properly determines the course of the entire economic construction. What, then, is the basic indication of the quality of production? We can list a few dozen, but they can also be summarized in three points: 1) the good or bad quality of products, 2) the quantity of products, and 3) the high or low cost of products. All other indications are all a derivation, expansion or evolution of these three points. Of the three, there are certain interacting and interdependent relations in the quantity towards quality and cost, and in the cost towards quality and quantity. But generally speaking quality plays the leading role. People refer to the products of certain qualities when they mention the "more or less quantity" and "high or low cost." There has never been, and it is impossible to have quantity and cost without certain qualities. Only when products conform to the needs of society in quality can the quantity of its production be more and better and its cost be less. If products are not suitable, customers will not buy them. In this case the more you produce the more you waste and no matter how low the cost may be, it is of no use. If a product produced is not suitable and cannot be proved useful for consumption (production and life consumption), then it cannot become a real and true product. It is thus evident that the quality of products, which represents their essence, first of all refers to the suitability of products. By the good or bad quality of products we mean the degree of their suitability for certain uses and the degree to which they satisfy the demands of customers. Generally speaking, this suitability of products not only includes the demands of function, service life, reliability and safety but also includes the manufacturing and circulation of products, particularly economizing in the process of its use. By improving the quality of our products we do not mean to regard more "high class" as better, more "pure" as good and more "durable" as fine. Still less do we regard more "expensive" as nice. But as the common saying goes "Suit the people's needs and be good and cheap," that is, products must be suitable and meet the demands of the customers.

Therefore, the quality of products must not be like that realized by people in the past -- with the processing quality being limited only to whether it conformed to designed requirements -- but the quality must suit social and consumer needs which include the development of general varieties and upgrading of products. We propose to develop new materials, equipment and products precisely to meet the condition of improving the quality of products and meeting needs. It is very important to make this point clear. Only when we have a clear understanding of products and product quality will it be possible to assess correctly their role in production development and economic construction, easily and truly understand the truth of "quality first, and easily realize that what kind of quality products we put out is a problem of an indicator that concerns whether or not we can increase our economic results on a large scale.

In the past 20 years or so one reason why the results of our economic construction were low was that we sought for only "quantity" in spite of quality and expended a large amount of labor and material force in vain on "products" that were not products at all.

From now on, only when we put quality in the first place can we fundamentally eliminate the consequences of seeking undeserved reputation and courting real misfortune.

Social Material Wealth Can Be Increased by Improving Product Quality

Here, there is a question that merits conscientious study and being dealt with, that is, what kind of role can improved product quality play in attaining the objective of quadrupling (increasing by 300 percent)? It may be a bit difficult to calculate this sum; however, we might as well make a rough estimate.

By improving the quality of steel products (including an increase in the variety of steel products), can 60 million tons of steel products be used as 80 million tons? Yes, they can.

By improving the quality of agricultural chemical fertilizer, increasing the proportion of phosphate and potash fertilizer and providing compound fertilizer -- including a variety of elements such as nitrogen, phosphate, potash and boron, molybdenum, zinc, manganese, copper, iron and so on -- according to different soil and crops can 3,000 tons of chemical fertilizer achieve the results of 4,000 tons of chemical fertilizer? Yes, they can.

By constantly renewing the variety of agricultural chemicals, producing and supplying large amounts of highly effective and less poisonous agricultural chemicals to agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and other occupation for use, and rapidly reducing and eliminating "BHC" and "DDT" which are no longer suitable for use, can the 300 tons of agricultural chemical play the role of 400 tons of agricultural chemicals? It is absolutely possible.

By improving the quality of machinery in processing machine tools, is it possible to enable three machine tools to do the work of four? It is absolutely possible.

By improving the quality of coal excavating machinery, is it possible for three sets of coal excavating machinery to produce the output of four at present? It is also absolutely possible.

By improving the quality ratio of electronic devices and elements, can we increase the output of most of the electronic devices and elements by one-third or 100-200 percent? It is also possible.

By improving the quality of products and strengthening their capability competition, is it possible to increase our average foreign exchange income from exports by one-third due to the fine quality and good prices of many of our industrial and agricultural products? It is also possible.

And so on and so forth.

It is quite obvious, by improving the product quality alone within this century, generally speaking, it is absolutely possible to achieve the increase of approximately one-third (that is, 100 percent out of the 300 percent increase of the total output value) of the social material wealth.

Therefore, we say it is a basic subject of constantly increasing the economic results to rapidly improve product quality and a fundamental means to attain the general objective of economic construction of our country. In our principle and policies, science and technology, production management and other concerned economic activities, we must strive to turn this enormous social wealth that can be seen into real social wealth.

PEASANTS MAY SELL SURPLUS AGRICULTURE NATIONWIDE

HK050200 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 5 Feb 83 p 1

[By staff reporter]

[Text] Peasants are now allowed to sell surplus agricultural and sideline products nationwide rather than just locally after they have fulfilled their state quotas. The only exception is cotton, said Jiang Xi, deputy minister of commerce in an exclusive interview with CHINA DAILY.

Jiang said the new policy, a further reform in the field of commerce, had come into effect this year.

In recent years some provinces have permitted peasants to sell surplus products locally but the new policy has opened up nationwide markets to them.

The new policy is part of a sweeping reform programme, begun in 1980. "Wherever the reform has been seriously carried out, commerce has grown more prosperous," Jiang said. According to the deputy minister, purchases of commodities by the ministry totalled 202.5 billion yuan in 1982, up 50 per cent over 1978 and 4.7 per cent over 1981. Total sales were estimated at 237 billion yuan last year, 40 per cent more than in 1978 and 5.8 per cent more than in 1981.

Jiang said in 1983 commerce will undergo further reform which will break up the monopoly of state enterprises, making more sales channels available and reducing the number of links -- or "middlemen" -- in the chain of commerce. First, he said, overlapping wholesale departments in cities will merge in accordance with economic needs of specific areas. Departments concerned with commercial administration will be separated from commercial establishments and the latter will set up their own business accounting," he said. All small state-run retail shops, restaurants and establishments of other service trades -- totalling 1.73 million units with 8.04 million employees -- will assume responsibility for their own profits and losses this year under a "contract system", whereby they can retain the balance of profits after paying taxes to the state.

The new system, Jiang stressed, must ensure benefits to the state, individual enterprises and the workers themselves. "Reform would be a failure if it brings only five or six more yuan in monthly income for the employee," the deputy minister said. "However," he warned, "any enterprise that makes profit through fraud under the guise of reform and thus causes losses to the state will be punished according to law."

Jiang said supply and marketing co-operatives, the basic commercial agencies in rural areas, will no longer be run by the state but by the collectives. "The co-operatives will not only purchase agricultural products for the state but also will become service centres for storage, processing of raw materials, transport of commodities and supplying the needs of the 800 million peasants in agricultural production and daily life."

Policy Explained

OW061219 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0730 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 30 Jan (XINHUA) -- As socialist commodity production is developing in our country, how should the policy of transporting agricultural and sideline products for sale be readjusted? How should industrial and commercial administration departments strengthen their management in this regard?

XINHUA and JINGJI RIBAO reporters recently interviewed Director Ren Zhonglin of the State Administration of Industry and Commerce on these questions.

Comrade Ren Zhonglin said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, rural economy has become increasingly lively, agricultural and sideline production has developed rather rapidly and the marketing rate of agricultural and sideline products has greatly increased. In addition to fulfilling their task of selling products to the state, peasants have increasing quantities of agricultural and sideline products on hand which need to be transported to cities and other places for sale. In the past, too strict restrictions have been imposed and too rigid control has been exercised over the transport of agricultural and sideline products for sale. As a result, some circulation channels of agricultural and sideline products are not quite unblocked, leading to oversupplies of such products in producing areas and shortages in the market. In other words, agricultural and sideline products are overstocked in rural areas and they are not of stock in cities. It is therefore essential to continue to eliminate the influence of "leftist" ideas, throw convention to the winds and make necessary readjustments to the policy regarding the transport of agricultural and sideline products for sale in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the 12th party congress and objective requirements for the development of rural economy.

Ren Zhonglin said: In readjusting this policy it is necessary to uphold the principle of ensuring the leading role of planned economy supplemented by market regulation, take state commerce as the leading factor and allow the coexistence of various economic forms. More channels should be opened in order to stimulate the circulation of commodities and promote commodity production.

On the specific policy on the transport of agricultural and sideline products for sale, Ren Zhonglin said: It must be first made clear that the policy of unified and assigned purchase [tonggou paigou 4827 6356 3175 6356] by the state will continue to apply to a small number of major agricultural and sideline products that have an important bearing on the national economy and the people's livelihood. State commerce organizations, supply and marketing cooperatives and other cooperative commerce organizations as well as individual peasants should be allowed to deal in agricultural and sideline products after fulfilling the task of unified and assigned purchase by the state and in such products that are not in the category of unified and assigned purchase by the state -- with the exception of cotton, valuable medicinal materials, lumber and fine, even-grained bamboo [nan zhu 2809 4554]. While fulfilling the task of unified and assigned purchase for the state, state commerce organizations should vigorously do negotiated purchasing and marketing, participate in market regulation and bring their leading role into full play. Cooperative commerce organizations, such as supply and marketing cooperatives, agricultural-industrial-commercial complexes, the retail departments of enterprises run by commune and brigades and trade warehouses, may purchase and sell products in a flexible way within the bounds of their approved operation in order to enliven the rural economy and promote the flow of goods and materials between urban and rural areas. Peasants may individually transport agricultural and sideline products for sale, or three or five of them may form a partnership to do so. They may do retail or wholesale business. They may carry agricultural and sideline products for sale on a shoulder pole or transport such products for sale by bicycle, motor vehicle or motor boat. Licensed retailers in cities and towns may purchase products from them and sell them locally, they are also allowed to procure products from rural areas. State and cooperative commerce organizations as well as peasants should transport agricultural and sideline products for sale according to the requirements for the production and marketing of commodities. They may transport such products to cities, other counties or other provinces for sale, without regard to the restrictions of distance and administrative division.

The regulations under which the units concerned should approve and report the transport of agricultural and sideline products to other areas should be rescinded. The buying and selling prices of all agricultural and sideline products that are not purchased by the state may go up or down.

When these reporters asked him about the significance of allowing peasants to transport agricultural and sideline products for sale, Ren Zhonglin said: As the production of agricultural and sideline products is rapidly developing, the purchase and marketing of such products only by state commerce organizations and supply and marketing cooperatives cannot meet the needs in the circulation of commodities. With the increasing degree of commercialized, specialized and socialized production of agricultural and sideline products, the countryside has surplus manpower that can be used to transport such products for sale. This is necessary for the development of the socialist commodity economy. In some localities in the past, so-called "intermediate dealers" were indiscriminately treated as speculators, and useful activities in the transport of commodities for sale were denounced as illegal activities. This is detrimental to the development of production and enlivening of commodity circulation.

Dealing with the difference between the transport by peasants of products for marketing and those for sale, Comrade Ren Zhonglin said: These are two different concepts. The transport by peasants of products for marketing means transporting agricultural and sideline products produced by peasants themselves to other areas for marketing, that is, self-production and self-marketing; while the transport by peasants of products for sale means activities carried out by peasants in purchasing, transporting and selling products. A peasant must have a self-production and self-marketing certificate issued by his brigade in order to transport and sell a large quantity of products produced by himself. The transport by peasants of products for sale must be subject to government control.

As to how to strengthen such control, Ren Zhonglin pointed out: Before transporting agricultural and sideline products for sale, peasants must register with and apply for a license from local industrial and commercial departments. Those who engage in seasonal transportation of products for sale should have a temporary license issued by local industrial and commercial administration departments and pay taxes according to relevant regulations. Peasants who are engaged in transporting products for sale should also fulfill their obligations as commune members according to their production team regulations. Units and individuals that are engaged in transporting agricultural and sideline products for sale all must abide by regulations governing market administration and be subject to control by industrial and commercial administration departments. No one is allowed to undermine the state plan, raise prices at will, cheat customers and corner the market, practice fraud or fraudulently buy scarce commodities from state retail stores and sell them at higher prices. Industrial and commercial administration departments must deal according to law with all violations of the regulations governing market administration.

PEASANTS WHO MASTER SCIENCE ENLIVEN COUNTRYSIDE

HK030811 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0906 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Commentary by Guo Jian [6753 1696]: "Once the Peasants Grasp Science, There Is Hope of Enlivening the Countryside" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing 2 Feb (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The story of Zhao Gongming, the "god of wealth," has spread among the masses for many centuries. Today almost all households and families in China's rural areas are talking about the "god of wealth" but the meaning is absolutely different.

Peasants call rural scientific and technical personnel the "god of wealth" or "living Buddhas," and vie with each other for them. This is a new thing in China's rural areas in recent years.

In Liaoning there is an agricultural technician who has engaged in technical work on soybeans for more than 20 years. In the past few people called on him. Since he took up research work on the soybean 2 years ago peasants have viewed him with different eyes and respectfully called him "king of the soybean." Wherever he has gone people have gathered around him. They have stopped him on his way, consulted him in the fields and waited for him at his house. Sometimes even while he was still giving his guidance in one place, people from some other place had already sent cars to pick him up. Such events have occurred very often in many places.

"Land talents" who have mastered the knowledge of scientific farming and skillful craftsmen are called "scientific and technical households" and are well-liked. Seven peasant households in Guangdong's Yangchun County employed a veteran peasant to teach them to farm 58 mu of responsibility land at their own cost. They paid him 75 yuan and 45 jin of grain every month, equivalent to the wage of a skilled worker in cities. The commune member of the seven households finally mastered farming technology and gained practical economic benefits. The average output per mu was 771 jin, an increase of 156 jin compared with the responsibility lands output of those peasants who had not employed veteran peasants. In some places, if a young man who knows scientific farming wants to marry a girl, the girl's family asks no betrothal gift from him. Likewise, if a girl masters one or two aspects of agricultural technology, matchmakers call on her family one after another to propose marriage.

The responsibility system of technology linked to output and the responsibility system of technology linked to contracts -- both new forms to popularize scientific and technological achievements in agriculture -- have been gradually carried out and popularized in 20-odd provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions throughout the country. According to statistics from 14 provinces, departments for promotion of agricultural technology have signed tens of thousand of technical contracts with communes, brigades, teams and peasants, covering an area of 79 million mu and increasing output generally.

Science popularizing markets and scientific and technical achievement fairs are thriving and prosperous, even outclassing traditional agricultural trading markets. The Henan provincial fair of exchanging and displaying scientific and technical achievements in agriculture, which ended on 21 January, lasted more than 30 days and sold 3.95 million copies of scientific and technical information and about 4 million jin of various crops. Ten lectures were given and 14 films of scientific education were shown at the fair. Those who came to visit the fair included delegations despatched by all areas in the province and thousands upon thousands of peasants who paid their own expenses -- some coming from such distant provinces as Guangdong and Heilongjiang.

The rising "scientific fever" in China's rural areas emerged along with implementation of the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output. In the past, peasants engaged in manual labor, gained workpoints and "ate from the same big pot." They had no intention of learning science and technology. After practicing the "contract" system, peasants have decision-making power and economic interests are now closely connected with themselves. They have come to realize that "being linked to output is just like being linked to our hearts," "technology is as precious as gold" and "when science makes inroads on responsibility land it brings us grain and money." Consequently, they learn scientific farming eagerly. With 800 million peasants earnestly learning science and technology has come the most excellent situation since the founding of the PRC.

In developing agriculture we must depend on both policies and science. Not long ago an authoritative person here further pointed out:

Policies play an important role in arousing enthusiasm, but their effect is limited and will be "fully exerted" some day. But the development of science and technology and their effect are boundless. This is to say, after seriously carrying out correct rural policies, scientific and technological progress will increasingly become a decisive factor in promoting the development of agriculture.

This does not mean that China's peasants have reached a high scientific level, nor does it mean that China's rural areas are full of brightness. There are still many backward and ignorant things among peasants and many passive phenomena in rural areas have to be overcome. But nobody can deny the great economic, political and cultural progress in China's rural areas. The trend of self-sufficient and semiself-sufficient economy being transformed into relatively large-scale commodity production in agriculture, and traditional agriculture being transformed into modern agriculture, points to the early likelihood of economic revitalization in China's rural areas.

DU RUNSHENG URGES RURAL ECONOMIC POLICY REFORMS

OW060040 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 4 (XINHUA) -- Reforms are the foundation of China's rural economic policy, Du Runsheng, director of the Rural Policy Research Center of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee, said today.

In his report at a meeting this morning of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, he said rural economic development is bringing about a transformation from a self-sufficient or semi-sufficient natural economy to a commodity economy, and from traditional agriculture to mechanized agriculture. He said all reforms encouraging the two transformations are acceptable, as long as they accord with the principle of socialist collective ownership.

Du Runsheng outlined the great changes in the countryside in the past years. He said China has solved the problems of food and clothing for its billion people and more and more previously grain-deficient areas now show a surplus. Peasant living standards are improving and bank deposits average 30 yuan per capita. He attributed these changes to government policies and programs encouraging peasant incentive, and the varied forms of the responsibility system in particular. He said the basic notion of agricultural cooperation is correct, yet, the question of how to involve individual incentive has remained unsolved since the establishment of the collective economy in the 1950s.

Du Runsheng said that China's countryside is confronted with reforms in three areas. The first is reform of the agricultural structures -- changing the traditional monoculture into the diversified economy of developing agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line occupation and fishery. The second is systemic reform, changing the people's communes, formerly an organization integrating government administration with economic management, into an organ of production management and the responsibility system. The third is technical reform, changing formerly individual, manual agriculture based on experience into mechanized, socialized agriculture based scientifically. He said: However, in agricultural production only cooperation is not beneficial to transformation of a subsistence economy into a commodity economy. Cooperation in the farm produce circulation and science and technology should also be allowed. Members of the National Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. in Beijing attended the meeting.

XIANG NAN ADDRESSES FUJIAN CONGRESS SESSION

OWO61333 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] The 19th session of the 5th Fujian Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, which opened on 31 January, closed on Fuzhou on 1 February. The major topic for discussion was the provincial people's government's 10-point regulation on further enlivening the rural economy. The comrades to the session conscientiously studied and discussed the party Central Committee's directive on the present rural economic policy and Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech on the four modernizations and the question of reform.

Xiang Nan, chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, spoke at the session. He said: The party Central Committee's directive on the present rural economic policy is very important and is not only of guiding significance to rural work as a whole, but also to work in all departments. Its implementation will certainly further develop the socialist enthusiasm of the vast number of peasants, spur on the all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery, and promote the transformation of agriculture from a self-sufficient and semiself-sufficient economy into the production of commodities on a larger scale. To carry out the guidelines of the party Central Committee's directive on the present rural economic policy, the provincial government has prepared a notice on the 10-point regulation for further restructuring the rural economy by integrating it with the actual situation in our province and submitted it to the provincial people's congress Standing Committee for discussion. All Standing Committee members should seriously discuss and examine the notice and offer their ideas for revision after weighing every word.

The members discussed and examined the 10-point regulation one after the other and gave their ideas on revision. After discussion, the regulation was approved in principle. It will be made public for implementation after further revision by the provincial people's government.

At the end of the session, Vice Chairman Cai Li spoke. He emphatically pointed out: It is necessary to seriously study the guidelines of the party Central Committee's directive. All departments and all units must shift their work in accordance with the guidelines of the party Central Committee's directive. At present, it is also necessary to strengthen education in the legal system by integrating it with the study and publicity of the new constitution in order to curb unhealthy trends and enjoy the Spring Festival healthily, pleasantly and meaningfully.

Vice Chairmen of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee Wang Zhi, Jia Jiumin, Fu Bocui, Cai Liangcheng, Hou Linzhou, Ren Manjun and Li Wenren were present at the session. Responsible comrades of departments concerned directly under the provincial authorities and all members to the 20th session of the fourth provincial CPPCC Committee Standing Committee were present at the session as observers.

FUJIAN ISSUES 'URGENT CIRCULAR' ON HOUSING

OWO50638 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jan 83 p 1

[Excerpts] The general office of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, the general office of the provincial people's government, the party committee of organs directly under the provincial authority and the bureau in charge of provincial-level organs' affairs on 20 January issued an "urgent circular calling for further checking unhealthy trends in organs directly under the provincial authority in building and assigning houses."

The circular says: Since last October, the organs directly under the provincial authority have implemented a relevant circular issued by the central Discipline Inspection Commission.

Overall, a good job has been done in checking unhealthy trends in building and assigning houses. However, a few units and a small number of cadres have not yet resolutely and conscientiously implemented this circular and have tried to shift this work to the party branches of their units or to administrative personnel. Individual leaders of some units have even taken the lead in taking more housing space than they need or seizing better houses. This unhealthy trend has caused discontent among the masses. If this unhealthy trend is allowed to spread unchecked, it will not only affect the party's prestige but will cause ideological confusion affecting the current streamlining of the administrative structure. To check this unhealthy trend, the following circular is hereby issued:

1. Institute a system for the examination and approval of house assignment plans: The workers and staff members of units which have houses to assign should democratically elect house assignment groups (consisting of leading administrative cadres, representatives from the party committees or branches of such units and representatives of the masses). These groups should make a thorough investigation and study in order to know the true housing situation (including the situation in which cadres, workers and staff members have already been assigned houses by other units) and to make a list of candidates for house assignments. Then, the principles and plans for house assignment should be laid down on this basis. Houses must be assigned as reasonably as humanly possible. When a plan for assigning houses to party cadres and people is worked out, it should be jointly examined and approved by the bureau in charge of provincial-level organs' affairs and the general office of the provincial party committee; when a plan for assigning houses to government functionaries is worked out, it should be jointly examined and approved by the bureau in charge of provincial-level organs' affairs and the general office of the provincial people's government; and when a plan for assigning houses to members of units below the bureau level is worked out, it should be reported to the department or bureau for examination and approval.

2. The principles for house assignment: First, consideration should be given to old comrades who are now in the second or third line and who have difficulty in housing. At the same time, attention should be paid to solving housing problems for old and middle-aged intellectuals. In addition, consideration should be given to households that really have difficulty in housing. Attention should also be paid to solving housing problems for comrades who have done a good job in late marriage, late childbirth and family planning.

3. Leading cadres must set an example in observing relevant regulations governing house assignment and occupation. Those who have taken advantage of their position and power to occupy more housing space than they need must return that unnecessary portion. Those who refuse to mend their ways despite education should be severely dealt with according to the seriousness of their individual cases.

4. The leaders of units that have abused their powers to build high-standard quarters and have thus been divorced from the masses to a serious extent should undergo self-criticism. The Discipline Inspection Commission of the party committee of organs directly under the provincial authority should make suggestions to high authorities on how such cases should be handled.

JIANGSU'S XU JIATUN ATTENDS PROVINCIAL RALLY

OW060955 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Text] The soldiers and people of Nanjing held a rally in the Great Hall of the People this afternoon to mark the 40th anniversary of the "double-support" movement.

Attending the rally and seated on the rostrum were Xu Shiyu, vice chairman of the Central Advisory Commission; Jiang Weiqing and Hui Yuyu, members of the same commission; Xiang Shouzhi, Guo Lingxiang Zhang Ming, (Tang Shuli), (Wang Zibo), Li Baoqi, Zhou Deli, (Wei Jinshan), (Shao Jin), (Yuan Guang), Yuan Bin and Xiao Qian, responsible comrades of the Nanjing PLA units and their air force; Xu Jiatun, Liu Lin, Han Peixin, Gu Xiulian and Bao Houchang, responsible persons of the provincial CPC Committee, provincial people's congress Standing Committee, provincial people's government and provincial CPPCC Committee; Lin Yousheng and Peng Bo, responsible persons of the Jiangsu Provincial Military District; and Wang Bingshi, (Yu Zhi), (Liu Feng) and (Zhou Aiming), responsible comrades of the Nanjing City CPC Committee, the city people's congress Standing Committee, the city government and the city CPPCC Committee. Also attending the rally were more than 3,000 people including other party, government and military leaders and responsible persons of the various party, government and military leading organs and departments and mass organizations, and representatives of workers, peasants, intellectuals, the three military services, retired cadres and cadres on sick leave, demobilized, disabled and retired servicemen, dependents of servicemen and revolutionary martyrs, and advanced units in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to dependents of servicemen and revolutionary martyrs in the Nanjing area.

(Xu Zhi), second secretary of the Nanjing City CPC Committee and acting Nanjing mayor, presided over the rally:

[Begin recording] We now begin a rally to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the Yanan movement to support the army and give preferential treatment to the dependents of servicemen and revolutionary martyrs and support the government and cherish the people. [end recording]

The first speaker is Han Peixin, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and acting Jiangsu governor. He said:

[Begin recording] Comrades, the soldiers and people of Nanjing have gathered here today to solemnly commemorate the 40th anniversary of the Yanin "double-support" movement. On behalf of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee and the Jiangsu Provincial People's Government, let me first extend cordial regards to the commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Jiangsu; the cadres and policemen of the province's armed police units; disabled revolutionary servicemen; demobilized and retired servicemen and retired military cadres [applause]; and let me pay sincere tribute to the workers, peasants, intellectuals, cadres and young people on all fronts who have contributed to supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the dependents of servicemen and revolutionary martyrs. [applause; end recording]

Comrade Han Peixin said: Support the army and give preferential treatment to the dependents of servicemen and revolutionary martyrs and support the government and cherish the people in a fine tradition developed by the party and army during a long period of time. Commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Jiangsu have made enormous contributions by helping local construction and participating in building a spiritual civilization. In the new year we must create a new situation in the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the dependents of servicemen and revolutionary martyrs: 1) We must conduct propaganda and education on this work, learn from the PLA, publicize advanced experience and typical examples in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the dependents of servicemen and revolutionary martyrs; 2) we must launch joint army-civilian activities to build a spiritual civilization, develop army-government, army-civilian relations characteristic of socialist spiritual civilization; 3) we must launch extensive activities to support the army and give preferential treatment to the dependents of servicemen and revolutionary martyrs and whip up an upsurge of the "double-support" movement around the time of Spring Festival; and 4) we must strengthen leadership over the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the dependents of servicemen and revolutionary martyrs.

In conclusion, Comrade Han Peixin said: [Begin recording] Comrades, in the new year let us rally more closely round the party Central Committee, conscientiously study and implement the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress and the guidelines of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC, emancipate our minds and make new contributions to carrying forward the Yanan "double-support" movement, strengthening army-government, army-civilian relations and creating a new situation in this movement. [applause; end recording]

The next speaker is Xiang Shouzhi, commander of the Nanjing PLA units. He said:

[Begin recording] Comrades, at a time when the whole province is embarking on socialist modernization, the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, provincial people's government, the Nanjing City CPC Committee and city people's government, the Nanjing PLA units and the Jiangsu Provincial Military District are holding a rally to solemnly commemorate the 40th anniversary of the Yanan "double-support" movement. On behalf of the Nanjing PLA units' party committee and the commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Jiangsu, I extend cordial regards and pay sincere tribute to the provincial and Nanjing city party, government and military leading organs and mass organizations, to the people of Jiangsu who are imbued with a glorious revolutionary tradition, to the dependents of servicemen and revolutionary martyrs, and to demobilized, disabled and retired servicemen. [applause; end recording]

Comrade Xiang Shouzhi said: Looking back at the 40-year history of the fine tradition of the "double-support" movement, we find that it has been inherited, carried forward and developed. Despite some setbacks, it has continually advanced in the company of the revolutionary cause of our party. He pointed out that strengthening army-civilian unity is an important matter ensuring the realization of the grand target put forward by the 12th National CPC Congress. We must do ideological and political work well. We must conduct education on the nature and objective of the army, the fine tradition of supporting the army and cherishing the people and policy related to discipline and other matters.

We must learn from and popularize the experience of the soldiers and people in Baoding and Xuzhou in building a spiritual civilization. We must properly solve problems concerning the army and localities left over from the past. We must do everything to support local industrial and agricultural production and construction projects.

In conclusion, Comrade Xiang Shouzhi said: [Begin recording] Comrades, we must carry forward (the Yanan) spirit, raise "double-support" work to a new level, develop new army-government, army-civilian relations characteristic of socialist spiritual civilization and strive to build China into a highly cultured, highly democratic socialist modern country. [applause; end recording]

A film was shown at the end of the rally.

JIANGSU COMMUNE REFORMS ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

OW050035 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0120 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Nanjing, 27 Jan (XINHUA) -- In the spirit of "the city exercising jurisdiction over the surrounding counties" in structural reform, Xinfeng people's commune in Jiangsu's Dafeng County has instituted the administrative system under which the township exercises jurisdiction over the surrounding villages, thereby bringing into play the township's role in rural economic and cultural construction.

In experimenting with structural reform at selected rural people's communes, the Yancheng prefectural and the Dafeng County CPC Committees decided that when separating government administration from commune management at Xinfeng people's commune, they would not set up village people's governments, but rather a Xinfeng Township People's Government to exercise jurisdiction over the administrative areas formerly under the commune. The 11 production brigades have set up the villagers committees. The former commune management committee has been changed to the township commune committee, an economic entity which organizes the production in the administrative areas under the township and oversees economic cooperation with areas outside the township. The township commune committee is under the leadership of the township people's government.

BAI DONGCAI ON JIANGXI'S ECONOMIC POLICIES

OW051341 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1136 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Nanchang, 3 Feb (XINHUA) -- To develop commodity production and promote commodity circulation in rural areas, Jiangxi Province has decided to further readjust its policy by permitting commune members or households to operate agricultural, forestry and commercial undertakings, transport services and other service trades; build small hydropower stations, warehouses, roads and other basic facilities and carry out agricultural capital construction with their own funds; utilize reservoirs, ponds, barren hills, barren slopes and beaches under the contract system; open shops, set up factories to process agricultural and sideline products; buy tractors, motor vehicles and small motorboats to engage in business operations; sell their agricultural and sideline products at markets after paying taxes in kind; run educational, health, cultural and other social welfare institutions; and by permitting individuals engaged in private industry, commerce and farming and breeding undertakings to hire hands and apprentices. The new measure will be implemented in accordance with the "State Council's Regulations on Certain Policies for Nonagricultural Individual Economy in Cities and Towns."

The measure was announced by Bai Dongcai, first secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee, at its recent work meeting. City and county party committee secretaries, administrative commissioners, mayors and county heads attending the meeting all agreed that the implementation of this "eight permissions" measure will help Jiangxi's agriculture to shift from a self-sufficient and semiself-sufficient economy to large-scale commodity production and from traditional agriculture to modernized agriculture.

At the meeting, Bai Dongcai said that at a time when agriculture is undergoing a historical change, leading cadres and departments at all levels must further emancipate their minds and work still harder. They should think of a way to help peasants become well-off by developing production. He said that many things can be done to develop Jiangxi's agriculture. In pictographic language, we can say "we must paint landscape paintings" and "write idylls" well. This means that, on the one hand, we must take good care and make good use of the grain crop acreage which accounts for 90 percent of the province's total arable land, and raise its per unit and total production; and that, on the other hand, we must pay attention to utilizing the rich resources of mountainous areas, hills, pastoral slopes and waters in order to develop a diversified economy. At present, the problems confronting us in this respect are the lack of foresight, action, support, guidance and the improper handling of the relations between grain and economic crops. Unless this situation is changed, it will be impossible to fundamentally change the state of a single product economy and the province's weak financial strength. Therefore, it is necessary to further emancipate our minds and readjust our policies.

Bai Dongcai also said that the implementation of this measure will help increase the number of specialized households and households doing specialized jobs. There are more than 300,000 specialized households and households doing specialized jobs in Jiangxi's rural areas which is over 60 percent of the peasant households throughout the province.

This new thing, emerged after the adoption of the contract responsibility system with payment linked to output, has demonstrated its great vitality. These specialized households and households doing specialized jobs have become very active in developing a diversified economy, expanding commodity production, popularizing scientific and technological research results, raising agricultural economic results, invigorating the urban and rural economy, helping peasants to become well-off and promoting production increases. Leaders at all levels must keep the interests of the whole in mind and vigorously help increase the number of specialized households and households doing specialized jobs by giving them assistance in funds means of production, technology and market information.

SHANGHAI: CHEN GUODONG'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Addresses Cadre Meeting

OW061223 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] According to JIEFANG RIBAO and WEN HUI BAO reports, while reform upsurge is in the making in the municipality, the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee on 30 January held a meeting of responsible cadres who are party members. The meeting conveyed the guidelines of the lengthy important report the four modernizations and the question of reform made by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, at the national conference on ideological and political work among workers and staff members.

At present all fronts in Shanghai, including the fronts of agriculture, industry, finance and trade, capital construction, communications, transport, science and technology, education, public health and culture, are planning or beginning to undertake reforms. The broad masses' appeal for reform is strong and the reform brooks no delay. An urgent task that the cadres, particularly the responsible cadres who are party members, in Shanghai should perform is to profoundly understand the guidelines of the party Central Committee, meet demands of the current situation, pluck up the courage for reform and display an enterprising spirit.

Some 600 persons attended the meeting on 30 January. They included Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Han Zheyi, Zhong Min, Zhao Xingzhi, Xia Zhengnong, Chen Yi, Yang Shifa and Chen Jinhua; other responsible cadres who are party members of the municipal party committee, people's congress Standing Committee, government and CPPCC Committee; the responsible cadres who are party members of various municipal departments, committees and offices, various districts, counties and bureaus, some colleges, scientific research organizations and major industrial plants under the municipality.

Chen Guodong, first secretary of the municipal party committee, presided over the meeting. Chen Yi, deputy secretary and the propaganda department director of the municipal party committee who attended the national conference on ideological and political work among workers and staff members, conveyed the guidelines of Comrade Hu Yaobang's report.

Comrade Chen Yi conveyed the main guidelines of Comrade Hu Yaobang's report in eight areas, namely, the question of reform, continuing the revolution and reform, our principle of reform, restructuring of government departments, economic reforms, other reforms, Communist Party members must be courageous in carrying out reforms, and educating and mobilizing the working class to stand in the forefront of reform.

To achieve the four modernizations, it is imperative to carry out a series of reforms. Without reform, it is impossible to achieve the four modernizations. Reform should run through the entire course of the four modernizations. This should become an extremely important guiding principle for our party to lead the four modernizations drive.

If we say that by setting things right we have laid the preconditions for modernization, then reform, or destroying the old and establishing the new, surely will provide a reliable guarantee for the success of the modernization drive.

In light of doing away with the old, outmoded relations of production and certain links in the superstructure, and in the sense that it emancipates the productive forces and promotes social progress, reform too is a revolution, and a very profound one. This revolution is not for one class to overthrow another and not to create any violent shocks in state and social politics, but to eliminate the situation of everybody eating from the same big pot through reform and bring into full play people's socialist enthusiasm so that the productive forces will be rather quickly raised to a new level to create more new wealth and so that both the state and the people will rather quickly become well-to-do. In short, the (?criterion of this revolution) should be whether it is conducive to building socialism with Chinese characteristics, whether it is conducive to the prosperity of the country, and whether it will help the people become well-to-do and (?improve their living standards).

The general principle of reform should be to proceed from reality and carry out reform in an all-round and systematic way, resolutely and ambitiously. To carry out reform in an all-round and systematic way means that all fronts, areas, departments and units should have reform tasks, that they all must break with the old conventions, ways and practices which are out-of-date and hinder our advance, and that they all should assiduously study new situations, solve new problems, sum up new experiences and create new ways and methods. To carry out reform resolutely and ambitiously means that the whole party must proceed resolutely and ambitiously in accordance with the steps decided by the party Central Committee.

The restructuring of government departments must achieve the goal of simplifying the administration, reducing the staff, readjusting the leading bodies and increasing efficiency. Without a relatively high level of scientific and general knowledge, it will be very difficult for anyone to lead the modernization drive. Therefore, in selecting cadres today, while paying attention to their revolutionary qualities, we should place greater emphasis on their cultural level than on their leadership experience. On the one hand we should boldly promote a large number of comrades who have both political integrity and ability, are in the prime of life, have scientific and general knowledge and dare to blaze new trails to leading bodies at various levels. On the other hand we should have a considerable number of veteran comrades move to the second line and adopt effective and responsible measures to take good care of them. These are the salient objectives of the current restructuring of government departments.

In economic work, we are presently faced with two main tasks: structural reform and technical transformation. Only with a good system will we be able to create good conditions for technical transformation. Conversely, if the system is not sound, technical transformation will have no inner drive, and even when there are good results of scientific and technological research, it will be impossible to effectively apply and popularize them. Experiences gained over the past decades, both positive and negative, have shown that the advanced public ownership system must still rely on advanced methods of management.

In addition to restructuring of government organizations and economic reforms, reforms should also be carried out in judicial, procuratorial and public security work, foreign affairs, labor and personnel, propaganda work, scientific and technological work, education, culture, journalistic and publishing work, public health, sports and people's organizations. In a word, reforms should be carried out in all departments. The question here is only that each department has to lay particular reform emphasis on certain aspects, not whether or not it needs to carry out reform.

Only by carrying out reform will we be able to bring about a new situation, gain fresh experiences and relatively quickly raise the ideological level of large numbers of cadres and increase their ability in leadership.

We Communist Party members regard transforming the world as our duty. Being brave in carrying out reforms is one of revolutionaries' qualities. In the new period, we must foster among all party comrades the guiding principle of great significance that reforms still should be carried out in various aspects of socialist society. All fronts and departments should conscientiously and systematically sum up their historical experiences in order to clearly understand this: What principles guiding the work of their departments and what rules and regulations of theirs that were laid down before the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee or before the Cultural Revolution are correct or wrong? What was correct in the past but is now outmoded and inapplicable as a result of the changed situation? Whether or not the guidelines for various areas, departments and fronts are correct is the most important question in the reform. We can vigorously develop our work in all fields provided we thoroughly analyze the past, grasp the present, uphold what is right and correct what is wrong.

An important task in ideological and political work at present is to carry out vivid education on the superiority of the socialist system and the ways of operation and management of the socialist economy among all party members, workers and staff members and the entire working class in order to enable them to clearly understand the relationship between reform and the realization of the great, far-reaching communist objective. We should mobilize and organize workers to stand in the forefront of reform, support and participate in reform and lead it.

After Comrade Chen Yi conveyed the main guidelines of Comrade Hu Yaobang's report, Comrade Chen Guodong addressed the meeting. He called on all comrades attending the meeting to conscientiously study and profoundly grasp the guidelines of Comrade Hu Yaobang's report, lead the cadres and masses to throw themselves into the torrent of reform according to the party Central Committee's principles and arrangements for reform and work hard to achieve the grand goal set by the 12th party congress

Addresses Sciences Meeting

OW050241 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Chen Guodong, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, addressed a discussion meeting held by the Shanghai Municipal Federation of Philosophical and Social Sciences Societies today to greet the forthcoming Spring Festival. He called on the theorists and those who do practical work in Shanghai to learn from each other, learn from others' strong points to offset their own weaknesses, make more efforts to integrate theory with practice and be determined to reform and bring forth new ideas. He urged them to proceed from the realities of China and Shanghai to explore a concrete road and orientation for Shanghai's socialist construction, carry out organizational and management reforms and solve many problems of Shanghai that need immediate solutions. Chen Guodong wished the participants a happy Spring Festival and good health.

He said: Shanghai has many talented persons and favorable conditions. It has a great potential to invigorate the economy. The theoretical workers and the practical workers should closely cooperate with each other to solve such questions as how to correctly combine planned economy with market regulation, how to set right the relations between the cage and the bird [as heard] in Shanghai, how to improve the present situation of everyone eating from the same big pot and how to make good reforms in various fields. They should go deep into the realities of life, conduct investigations and studies and turn experiences in practical work into theories.

They should write convincing articles that present scientific appraisals and closely integrate theory with practice to guide and promote actual work and do work well in all fields of Shanghai.

SHANGHAI SCIENTIST ON MOBILITY OF RESEARCHERS

OW031355 Beijing XINHUA in English 1157 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 3 (XINHUA) -- In the past four years 581 people have been transferred out of Shanghai research institutes, Professor Wang Yinglai, president of the Shanghai branch of the Academy of Sciences, said today in an interview. The purpose of the transfers was twofold: to make the research force more mobile; and to break the "iron rice bowl" mentality in science. In the past, once a person entered an institute, he or she would stay put for life.

Part of the research force, the professor said, moves from big to smaller cities, from coastal areas to the hinterland and from institutes with a high concentration of talented researchers to places where researchers are lacking.

This is conducive to improving the research structure, he said, better utilizing scientific talents and stimulating the research force. In the meantime, Wang Yinglai said, Shanghai institutes have drawn a large number of new post-graduates, university graduates and necessary laboratory engineers.

More than half of the 71 researchers at the academy's Institute of Optics and Precision Machinery and Technical Physics transferred to the city's Institute of Laser Science are now heading the Laser Institute, its laboratories or research groups. The 17 researchers of the academy's Institute of Physiology who have been transferred to the Salvaging Research Institute of the Ministry of Communications have played a role in promoting China's diving technology.

The Hongwei chemical works in Xiangfan, Hubei Province, hired a scientist of the Shanghai Institute of Organic Chemistry through a newspaper advertisement. The chemist helped the factory trial-produce 21 new varieties of products and boost the output value to 1.58 million yuan and profits to 210,000 yuan in 1981. Some of the transfers were done on orders from higher authorities. For example, 40 computer scientists were ordered to work at the Baoshan General Iron and Steel Plant in 1978.

Some moves were made according to personal requests. A researcher of the Shanghai Institute of Cytology who had been working on immunization applied to work at the Institute of Biological Products under the Ministry of Public Health. He made fairly good progress in immunization research there.

Researchers are now encouraged to teach, offer consultancy services or join with others to tackle scientific problems in their spare time. Thirty-six researchers of the Shanghai academy are now working as professors or associate professors at 12 institutions of higher learning, 13 as heads or deputy heads at seven local institutes not affiliated to the academy and nine as technical advisers at factories.

GUANGXI'S QIAO XIAOGUANG AT TWO-SUPPORTS PARTY

HK050452 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Summary] The regional CPC Committee and government and Guangxi Military District held a tea party in Nanning on 4 February to mark the 40th anniversary of the Yanan two-supports drive. Over 400 people attended the party. They included Qiao Xiaoguang, Qin Yingji, Liu Chonggui, Huang Rong, Xiao Han, Zhang Xudeng, Guo Zhifu, Yu Zhenwu and Li Yuan, leading comrades of the party, government and army. Regional CPC Committee First Secretary Qiao Xiaoguang made a speech. He praised the PLA units stationed in Guangxi for their efforts in supporting the government and cherishing the people as well as defending the motherland.

HENAN'S LIU JIE SPEAKS ON AGRICULTURAL TASKS

HK290343 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jan 83

["Excerpts" From Speech by Henan Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Liu Jie at Provincial Congress of Progressive Collectives, Model Workers and Progressive Workers on the Agricultural Front: "Resolutely Implement Central Document No 1, Give Free Rein, Carry Out Bold Reforms, and Further Create a New Situation in Agriculture"]

[Excerpts] This has been a very successful gathering. In brief, there are five good things about it: 1) The Central Committee has issued Document No 1, which has proposed new intentions on promoting all-round rural economic development; 2) as a result of hard work by everyone, the province' comprehensive agricultural development has attained a new level; 3) a new mass upsurge of learning and applying science has arisen throughout the province and new achievements have been scored in agricultural science and technology research and popularization; 4) this meeting has heard very many good experiences, especially those of specialized households, households doing specialized jobs, and science and technology households; the old conventions have been broken down and brand new standards have arisen; and 5) everyone is in high spirits and prepared to work hard. I think these five new things -- new intentions, new levels, new achievements, new standards, and the resolve and drive -- should be termed five joys at our door.

Today I will speak on three topics: 1) seriously sum up experiences and do still better; 2) strive to restructure the agricultural economy and open up broad ways for getting rich; 3) strengthen leadership and promote reforms of the setup.

1. Seriously sum up experiences and do still better.

2. Strive to restructure the agricultural economy and open up broad ways for getting rich. This has been an extremely lucky congress. Before it opened, the central No 1 Document was issued. During the congress the comrades have seriously studied it. Everyone holds: Last year's Document No 1 solved problems in the production responsibility systems and acted as a tranquilizer. This year's central Document No 1 represents a major policy decision taken under new historical conditions in light of the all-round development of rural economy. It is a specific measure for implementing the 12th party congress spirit and acts as a reliever. Many comrades have said: Many of the problems we have thought of and encountered are contained in this document. It is indeed a powerful weapon.

Viewing our practical situation, in recent years, we have created fresh experiences in developing agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, fisheries, industry, commerce, and science and technology. There are progressive typical examples everywhere in the mountains, hills and plains. At the same time, we have made notable progress and improvement in organizational leadership, management and so on. It could be said that we have initially probed some new ways for developing rural economy and transforming Henan.

However, the development is very uneven. An important reason for this is that the structure of our agricultural economy is not yet rational enough. Many resources have not yet been fully used. Potential has not been fully tapped. So long as we persistently base our efforts on reality, take advantage of our superior features and promote diversification in a big way, we will have great prospects.

Getting a good grasp of grain production is always the cardinal matter. Henan ranks first in wheat production in the whole country. In 1982 the province's summer grain harvest was 24.7 billion jin; however, the average yield was only some 300 jin per mu. There is very great potential. The province has 75 million mu of wheat. If the average yield could reach 600 jin per mu, we could produce 42 billion jin. Yet now the grain harvest over the whole year does not exceed 42 billion jin. Thus we can see how great the potentials are. So long as we do well in promoting and applying advanced scientific and technical measures in every aspect of the cultivation system, output will show a great increase.

Developing animal husbandry is at present one of the fastest ways of increasing income. At present the province has 6 million head of livestock. If every household had 1 head, we would have 13.5 million. Is this possible? At present the province produces 60 billion jin of crop straw a year, but only 40 percent of this is used as fodder. There are also 1.1 billion jin of dried grass. Given that a large head of livestock eats 5,000 jin a year, only 50 percent of the fodder would be used if every household raised 1 head of livestock. How great the potentials are!

Apiary is a business with a great future. There are two 10,000-yuan households who raise bees attending this congress, but this is a business neglected by us for a long time. It is said that the nectar sources in Henan are enough to sustain 1 million hives, but at present there are only 300,000. If we could develop this business, apart from selling bees, honey, royal jelly and other products, it is an extremely effective measure for increasing production. Pollination by bees can increase yields by 20 percent.

There are great potentials in forestry. The province still has 57 million mu of barren hills and mountains together with 16 million mu of scattered plots of land suitable for planting trees. We need to build forest belts over 4 million mu of land farmland. There are 20 million mu of land suitable for interplanting crops and tong trees. We must emulate Xinzheng County and vigorously promote afforestation.

The potentials in industry and sideline occupations are even greater. Total output value of Gong County's commune and brigade enterprises in 1982 was 200 million yuan. We cannot say that other places absolutely cannot attain such a figure. And even in this county, the development is uneven. At present, are we not all considering how to better develop diversification? I think there are very great potentials in initial and precision processing of agricultural and sideline products, and there are many opportunities.

Although we have talked a lot about fisheries, the province's performance is actually too poor. The province now has 5 million mu of waters, of which 3 million mu could be used for raising fish. At present the fish we raise provides people with only 8 liang each a year. Recently Xinyang, Zhoukou, and Xinxiang achieved great changes by contracting responsibilities.

Vigorously stepping up research, promotion and application of agricultural science and technology is a key measure for speeding up rural economic development.

In short, we should see the favorable conditions in all aspects, work hard to restructure the agricultural economy and be bold and practical men of action in creating a new situation.

3. Strengthen leadership and promote reforms of the setup. The central Document No. 1 points out: Many comrades lack ideological preparations for the current historic changes in the rural areas.

Certain reforms of the superstructure cannot keep up with the needs of the development of the economic basis. These words put the matter very well. Many labor models have said to leading cadres: You should do what we do. Can you go on not carrying out reforms when these have already been proven? It is indeed a problem that our superstructure does not conform to the changes in the economic basis.

The current profound changes in the rural areas involve commerce, industry, science and technology work and so on. It is imperative to carry out reforms. The situation compels reforms and the peasants long for them. Every front, area, department and unit must base its work on reality and carry out all-round, systematic, resolute and orderly reforms of the setup. We must certainly not hesitate on this issue.

The development of specialized households and households doing specialized jobs has put forward the question of forming combines. How is this to be accomplished? At present there are various forms of combines. Where individuals can do things, they should do so; where they cannot do these things and need to form combines, they should form combines themselves; if they cannot solve the problem, they should hand it to the collective for combined action. Combination is voluntary and mutually beneficial. In accordance with the spirit of central Document No 1, we must eliminate the influence of leftist errors. We must not, on account of stressing cooperation, prohibit the retention of household management within a certain scope, ban buying of shares and payment of dividends, or only limit cooperation to production and eliminate cooperation before and after production. In accordance with the requirements of economic development, we must spontaneously and completely willingly develop various types and levels of economic combines.

The development of rural commodity economy poses new demands on the work of socialized service departments such as commerce, communications, transport, posts and telecommunications and so on. However, at present we are far from satisfying these demands. For instance there are problems in credits, supply of production materials, commodity purchase, and the procurement of agricultural products; at present every system lays excessive stress on its own regulations. It is essential to carry out a reform of the setup to suit the needs of the developments below, and ensure that these reforms are complete and form a unitary whole.

We must carry out reforms in all aspects to meet the demands of the new developments. In a word, we must implement Document No 1.

Comrades, in the new year everyone must also pay great attention to the question of grasping two productions at the same time. We must by no means relax family planning. When we talk of quadruplication, the population problem is a very big issue. At present Henan has to pay attention to three big problems: 1) Ensure the safety of the Huang He and ensure no breaches in the banks; 2) our land is being reduced by 200,000 mu a year; what will be the ultimate result of this? 3) population growth is too fast. We must always remember and pay full attention to these three issues. We must make still more efforts to grasp the building of spiritual civilization.

HENAN LEADERS STUDY HU YAOBANG SPEECH ON REFORM

HK060548 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Excerpts] It is necessary to stand in the front rank of reform, take part in and lead reform and create a new situation throughout the province. This was the urgent task set for themselves by leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and government after studying Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech at the national conference on ideological and political work for staff and workers.

On 31 January leading members of the provincial CPC Committee and government seriously studied Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech on the four modernizations and reforms.

Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Liu Jie, Secretary Yu Mingtao and other comrades unanimously held: Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech has profoundly expounded from theory and practice on the historical and practical significance of reform and thoroughly explained the aims, hallmarks, guidelines, contents and measures of reform. This is an extremely important guiding ideology for our party in leading the four modernizations drive. From now on we must, from the leaders to the masses and from inside to outside the party, vigorously create public opinion for reform and whip up a wind of reform, bringing about a heady atmosphere in which everyone is abuzz with reform. At present the leading cadres at all levels must take the lead in studying and appreciating in conjunction with reality the spirit of Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech.

During the discussion Comrade Liu Jie cited vivid examples to illustrate the importance of carrying out deepgoing investigation and study in the process of reform and of acting in an unswerving and thoroughly sound way after identifying a point of breakthrough. He said: In common with agricultural reforms, all trades and sectors have made many new creations in the process of reform. For instance in the past few years the Luohe City Dongfeng Construction Company has created a whole set of new enterprises in enterprise reform. Recently over 100 state-owned and collective enterprises in Luohe learned from Dongfeng and are thus spearheading reform in the province. The leading members at all levels must attach great importance to the masses' new creations, conduct investigation and study, and promptly sum up and popularize their new experiences.

Reforms in Henan began with the instatution of the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output in the rural areas. At present reform is now gradually developing in other sectors and trades. The structural reform of the provincial CPC Committee and government and the provincial organs is now unfolding in depth. Structural reform in the prefectures and cities is being actively prepared. With regard to the separation of government administration from economic management in the rural areas, cadres have been sent to various places to organize pilot projects and sum up experiences for popularizing throughout the province.

After the provincial CPC Committee and government leading comrades have studied and discussed Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech, in order to carry out reforms in an all-round, systematic, resolute and orderly way, the provincial departments and units are required to rapidly put forward reform schemes in light of their special features and problems, so as to organize pilot projects in all-round reform after the Spring Festival, on the basis of the structural reforms.

In the last 10 days of January, after summing up typical experiences in enterprise reform, trial regulations on several issues in perfecting the economic responsibility systems in industrial enterprises were issued in the name of the provincial government. Five measures were put forward. The leading members of the provincial government have also carried out deepgoing investigations into the reform of collective enterprises and put forward specific measures. Thus the reform of the state-owned and collective enterprises has been speeded up in the whole province.

HUBEI CONGRESS OF MODEL WORKERS ENDS 5 FEB

HK060329 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Summary] The Hubei Provincial Congress of Model Workers concluded in Wuhan on 5 February. "Present at the closing ceremony were leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, people's congress Standing Committee, people's government, and CPPCC, the Wuhan PLA units, the air force of the Wuhan units, and Hubei Military District (Guan Guangfu), Wang Quanguo, Huang Zhizhen, Shen Yinluo, (Qian Yunlu), Han Ningfu, Chu Chuanyu, Tian Ying, Li Jin and (Liu Xuezhong)."

Tian Ying, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee and vice governor, announced the decision of the provincial CPC Committee and government on conferring titles on labor models and progressive collectives. The list of names was then read out. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary and Acting Governor Huang Zhizhen made a speech. He said: "This congress has been a mobilization rally for creating a new situation and an oath-taking rally for advancing toward the vast goal. Its significance and role will be fully demonstrated in work this year and in the future."

He continued: "Reform is a revolution. The working class must stand in the forefront of reform, and support, take part in and lead it. Model workers are the vanguards of the masses, reformers of society and creators with the highest production discipline and the most outstanding work achievements. They embody the pace of the advance era. In the mass drive to learn from and catch up with the progressives, we must take a firm and clear-cut stand in supporting the reformers and creators, the new things and the progressive and model figures."

HUNAN'S MAO ZHIYONG STRESSES REFORMS AT RALLY

HK060357 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Excerpts] According to HUNAN RIBAO, the provincial CPC Committee held a rally of cadres at and above deputy section level in the provincial organs on 1 February to convey Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech at the national conference ideological and political work for staff and workers. The rally called on party members and cadres throughout the province, and first the leading cadres at all levels, to seriously study and appreciate the spirit of this speech, enhance understanding, catch up with the situation, further eliminate the influence of leftist ideology, and lead the party members and the working class to plunge into the tide of reform, spontaneously stand in the front rank of reform, support, take part in and lead reform, and strive to create a new situation in all work in the province and speed up the pace of the four modernizations.

Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech was conveyed by provincial CPC Committee Secretary Jiao Linyi. First Secretary Mao Zhiyong presided and made a speech. He said: The contents and demands of Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech completely fit the actual conditions in Hunan and the desires of the cadres and masses in the province. The provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee has seriously studied and discussed Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech and expressed sincere support for the reform principles and arrangements formulated by the central authorities. We must closely follow the situation and strive to promote reforms in all fields in the province.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong then put forward a number of demands on how to study and appreciate the spirit of Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech and promote reform work: 1) enhance understanding of the importance and urgency of reform; 2) clearly understand that every front, area, department and unit has to carry out reforms in a resolute way; 3) resolutely implement the general principle for reform put forward by the Central Committee.

We must further eliminate the influence of leftist ideology, strategically grasp the main orientation of reform, dare to proceed from reality, destroy old things and create new ones, boldly carry out reforms in issues on which we have made up our minds, carry the work through to the end and score good achievements. We must actively support, take part in and lead reform.

SICHUAN'S YANG RUDAI ON IMPROVING LEADERSHIP STYLE

HK080059 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Text] In his speech at the First Plenary Session of the Fourth Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee, Comrade Yang Rudai proposed: In the future, secretaries should not in general attend and speak at conferences dealing with professional matters. On the question of tangibly improving leadership style and methods, Comrade Yang Rudai said: We must bring into full play the functional role of the various departments. Beginning this year, the principal responsible comrades of the province and the prefectures must spend 3 to 4 months of each year visiting the grassroots areas for investigation and study.

BAN YUE TAN INTERVIEWS SICHUAN'S TAN QILONG

OW060913 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1637 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 5 Feb (XINHUA) -- The No. 3 issue of BAN YUE TAN published an interview by its reporter Wang Wenjun with Tan Qilong, chairman of the Sichuan Provincial Advisory Commission. The text of the interview, entitled "With Emancipated Mind and Great Foresight," follows:

At the beginning of the year, the namelist of a new leading group of Sichuan Province was announced. Tan Qilong and Lu Dadong, former first secretary and second secretary respectively of the provincial party committee, left the first line. Younger cadres Yang Rudai and Yang Xizong assumed the principal leading posts in the provincial party committee. When people saw this namelist, they were at first surprised but then expressed admiration. One after the other they praised the former principal responsible persons of the provincial party committee for having great foresight and for setting a good example in cooperation between old and new cadres and in succession of the new to the old.

"A New Step Has Been Taken"

Not long ago, this reporter interviewed Comrade Tan Qilong, chairman of the Sichuan Provincial Advisory Commission. As soon as we began our conversation, we naturally touched on the question of old comrades supporting middle-aged and young cadres in assuming leading posts. Comrade Tan Qilong said modestly and frankly: "The Central Committee has long issued directives on this question. Central leading comrades such as Xiaoping and Chen Yun have set a good example. I just followed their example."

He added: "I have had the idea of supporting younger comrades taking charge of the provincial party committee since the 5th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. At that plenary session, the central leading comrades, such as Xiaoping, Jianying and Chen Yun, delivered important speeches on training and promoting younger cadres. Their speeches profoundly educated me and emancipated my mind. I think to speed up the training and selection of successors is a task which we must complete before we go to see Marx. In view of the situation of the leading group of the Sichuan provincial party committee in which the average age of the secretaries was 63 at the time, I conceived of a plan calling for setting up a Secretariat in addition to the Standing Committee within the provincial party committee, letting younger comrades serve as secretaries and perform first line work, and keeping some old comrades in the Standing Committee to offer advice. Later, I relayed my plan to the secretaries and Standing Committee members and won their support after they discussed it at a Standing Committee session. After we unified our thinking, the provincial party committee immediately began the selection of middle-aged and young cadres and called on the party committees at all levels to each fill their leading groups with one to three middle-aged or young persons within 1 year, with at least one middle-aged or young person holding a principal leading post."

Then, Comrade Tan Qilong stood up and emphasized: "At that time, our provincial party committee adopted a resolution on seriously doing a good job in training and selecting successors for the leading groups at various levels. It proposed that cadres who resolutely implement the party's line, have general and specialized knowledge and possess both political integrity and ability should be boldly promoted to leading posts at various levels. At the same time, it pointed out the necessity to pay attention to the selection of women cadres and cadres from minority nationalities. We demanded that the party committees and the cadres affairs departments at all levels adhere to this guidance and the party's cadre qualifications in their selection of cadres. From April of 1980 until the end of 1981, some 2,800 middle-aged and young cadres were selected to strengthen the leading groups at all levels in the province. We selected six of them to hold leading posts in the provincial party committee and the provincial government, thus taking a new step in building the provincial leading body."

"Both Stepping Down and Advancement Are a Revolution"

In June of 1982, Comrade Tan Qilong expressed the desire to step down from the leading post. Many comrades in provincial and lower-level organizations wanted him to stay for several more years of transition. They all knew that he was resolute in implementing the line, principles and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, that he was doing a solid job, that he knew how to unite people and that he was pleasant to work with. However, Comrade Tan Qilong held that both the stepping down of old and the advancement of young comrades are a revolution, that everyone should accept the test, enhance his understanding, wipe out old ideas and force of habit and, in particular, overcome various biases against intellectuals and handle questions in consideration of the interests of the party and the country.

After the 12th National CPC Congress, the Sichuan provincial party committee studied the congress documents in view of realities and again discussed the question concerning the readjustment of the leading groups. Both Tan Qilong and Lu Dadong expressed their desire to leave the first line. At that time, many comrades continued to ask them to change their minds. Comrades Tan and Lu gave those comrades many explanations at various meetings and during separate conversations.

Then, Tan Qilong continued: "At that time, we refused to stay because this would in fact keep the leading group of the provincial party committee primarily in the hands of old comrades, and because the reduction of some old comrades from the group could not change its composition in terms of the level of general knowledge and average age. If we stay for several more years of transition, the middle-aged comrades will grow older. Moreover, we are not as energetic as before. Therefore, from a long-term point of view, it is better to now complete -- once and for all -- the cooperation between old and new cadres and the succession of the new to the old than to have a transition period of several years. If we are not serious about our age, it will be too late for us to turn over our responsibilities when something happens to us. How can I go to see Marx if I fail to do well my last duty for the communist cause? After repeated sincere and frank discussions in consideration of public interests, they put forward a plan for 11 old secretaries, including Dadong and myself, to leave the first line and for younger comrades, such as Yang Rudai and Yang Xizong to serve as secretary and deputy secretary [zheng fu shu ji 2973 0479 2579 6068] of the provincial party committee. At the same time, they also considered a second plan for Comrade Dadong and to myself to stay for several more years of transition. Before we submitted the two plans to a higher level, the Standing Committee members -- after repeatedly discussing both -- unanimously preferred the first plan. After the provincial party committee formally submitted the two plans to the Central Committee, Comrade Dadong and I wrote to the Central Committee to again express our desire to leave the first line and ask it to approve the first plan. We also said that we could still play our role in passing on our experience to help and guide others after we left the first line and became advisers."

It was almost lunch time, but Comrade Qilong was still full of zest. He happily said: The newly-elected leading group of the provincial party committee meets the requirements set by the Central Committee in both the level of general knowledge and average age. Each member has some specialities. If we unite as one, work with one mind and one heart, learn from each other's strong points to offset our own weaknesses and each display our talents, the younger comrades can surely surpass us. "As in the Changjiang, the waves behind drive on those preceding them, so each new generation excels the last one."

"Devote My Last Energy"

Tan Qilong and Lu Dadong enthusiastically support the shouldering of heavy responsibilities by young cadres. They have enabled the Sichuan provincial party committee to make a major breakthrough in having younger principal responsible persons. The party Central Committee has commended them: "Old comrades such as Tan Qilong and Lu Dadong have emancipated minds and great foresight." When the reporter mentioned this commendation, Comrade Qilong seriously said, gesticulating: "As an old revolutionary fighter who struggles for communism, I should place the communist cause above everything else. In this great historical change, old comrades' sacred duty is to voluntarily, happily and enthusiastically complete the task of cooperation between old cadres and new cadres and the succession of the new to the old."

He said: The Central Committee's appraisal of myself, Dadong and other comrades is in fact an appraisal of all old comrades of our province. At the same time, the Central Committee has pointed out that Comrade Dadong and I "can still continue to play our role in the leading group because stepping down from the posts of secretaries only means a reduction of our day-to-day work."

He said: "This is a new demand set for us by the Central Committee. I think that our departure from the first line is just a movement to a new battlefield. Our responsibilities have not become lighter. Therefore, I want to devote my last energy doing a good job in supporting the younger cadres' work. To accomplish this task, I have set three demands for myself: One is to wholeheartedly support the younger comrades in work, concentrate on questions concerning the principles, policies and cadres, and offer advice on important matters. Another is to conduct more investigations and studies, suggest to the provincial party committee more ways and means to keep long-term order and stability and make more contacts with the masses. The third is to set good examples and take the lead in improving party style."

Such a high degree of a revolutionary sense of responsibility and communist spirit displayed by Comrade Qilong is like "helping one mount his horse and escorting him part of his way." I am filled with profound respect for him. The old fighter sitting in front of me has struggled for the revolution for more than half a century. He served as secretary of a special district party committee at the age of 25, as political commissar of an army unit at the age of 34 and as first secretary of a provincial party committee at the age of 39. Today he has left the first line. However, without a break, he has embarked on a new revolutionary journey and assumed the task of passing his experience on to middle-aged and young cadres and helping and guiding them. There are thousands and thousands of such old comrades in our party. We are proud of them.

When this reporter took his leave, Comrade Qilong said he would soon visit lower levels to conduct investigation and study. I suggested that he wait until it becomes warmer. Smiling, he said: "I cannot wait because of the needs of my work. How can I be a good assistant and give good advice if I do not conduct investigation and study?"

XIZANG'S YIN FATANG ATTENDS VETERAN CADRE FORUM

HK050644 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Summary] The Organization Department of the regional CPC Committee and the regional Personnel Bureau held a forum of old cadres on 3 February to celebrate the Spring Festival. Regional leaders Yin Fatang, Redi, Ba Sang, Song Ziyuan and others attended.

The veteran cadre office of the regional CPC Committee's Organization Department presented a New Year message praising the indelible contributions of the old cadres in liberating and building Xizang. New and old cadres spoke at the meeting.

Regional CPC Committee First Secretary Yin Fatang made a speech. He said: "Although some old cadres have retired to the second or third lines, they should still continually stress the strategic tasks and goals of the 12th party congress, devise schemes for achieving a medium change in Xizang in 5 years, and create conditions for middle-aged and young cadres to do their work well."

XIZANG BRIDGE BUILT WITH NGAPOI DONATION

OW281431 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] Lhasa, January 28 (XINHUA) -- A bridge on Niyang River in Gongbogyamda County, Tibet, has been completed and opened to traffic recently, thanks to a donation from Ngapoi Ngawang Jigmi, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress and chairman of the Tibet Autonomous Region People's Government. Ngapoi, 71, from Lhasa, Tibet, was a high-ranking official of the former local government and general administrator of Chamdo Prefecture in the southern part of Tibet, before the region was liberated in 1951.

In June 1981, Ngapoi and his wife Ngapoi Cedan Zhoigar, vice-president of the all-China Women's Federation, donated 1.23 million yuan (equivalent to 615,000 U.S dollars), mostly inherited before 1951, for Tibetan children's welfare and economic construction in Gongbogyamda County, where Ngapoi once lived and worked. Because the county is situated in two mountain valleys along the Niyang River, the only means for the people there to reach the outside world was by ox-skin boat.

So far, in addition to the bridge, a 75-kilowatt power station has been built in the county with the aid of the N.P.C. vice-chairman. Prior to the donation, someone suggested that Ngapoi leave some money for his children. But he said: "All my children have got their jobs except the youngest who in the college. They should support themselves through labor. Since the country has difficulties, we should support the country's construction with the money."

YUNNAN'S AN PINGSHENG AT CADRE RETIREMENT RALLY

HK050307 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Summary] The Yunnan Provincial People's Government held a rally in Kunming on 3 February to present honor certificates to 1,284 retiring old cadres of the provincial organs and to extend Spring Festival comfort to them. Vice Governor Wang Shichao presided at the rally and declared it open.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary and Governor Liu Minghui made a speech. "He hoped that the retiring old comrades would continue to study, maintain political and ideological unity with the Central Committee, pass on their experiences, help and lead forward the middle-aged and young cadres, continue to be concerned for the party's cause and keep themselves in good health." He also called on party and government leaders and departments to follow the central regulations and take good care of the retiring old cadres. A representative of the old cadres also spoke.

The certificates were presented to the cadres by responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee and government An Pingsheng, Liu Minghui, Gao Zhiguo, Sun Yuting, Xue TAO, Li Xingwang, Liu Shusheng and others.

GANSU'S FENG JIXIN CONVEYS HU YAOBANG SPEECH

HK300318 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Excerpt] According to GANSU RIBAO, at a meeting of cadres at and above section chief level in the provincial organs on 27 January, provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Feng Jixin conveyed the speech of Comrade Hu Yaobang at the national conference on ideological and political work for staff and workers. Feng Jixin said: Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech on the four modernizations and reform issues is extremely important. His main theme was to expound on what Comrade Deng Xiaoping has consistently stressed in recent years, that it is imperative to carry out a whole series of reforms in order to accomplish the four modernizations, otherwise this target is unattainable. Reform must imbue the entire process of the four modernizations.

By integrating theory with practice, Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech gave an all-round and profound review of the importance, necessity and urgency of reform for the four modernizations, and also put forward specific demands on the general guiding principles, methods, steps and targets of reform. It is a programmatic document guiding the four modernizations drive to advance victoriously along the correct path. The party committees at all levels must resolutely implement this speech and apply its spirit to stimulate all reform work in Gansu.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Wang Bingxiang presided at the gathering. He demanded that the party committees and groups of all units seriously organize study and discussion of the speech, go into action in accordance with its spirit to carry out all-round, systematic, resolute and orderly reforms, and speed up the pace of reform.

SHAANXI GOVERNOR OUT; ACTING GOVERNOR APPOINTED

HK050218 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] The 19th meeting of the 5th provincial people's congress Standing Committee concluded yesterday afternoon. The meeting consented to the proposal of the provincial CPC Committee and passed a resolution on the decision that Li Qingwei will take up the post of acting governor after relief of Governor Yu Mingtao from his post.

After the voting, Acting Governor Li Qingwei spoke at the meeting. He expressed: I am very happy to come to Shaanxi. It is the location of the revolutionary site Yanan. There are also many old revolutionary bases in central and southern Shaanxi, which made great contributions to the Chinese revolution and also fostered tens of thousands of comrades in the past protracted revolutionary struggles. Li Qingwei continued: I do not know Shaanxi very well, so I must study hard in my work and familiarize myself with the situation as quickly as possible. I earnestly hope the provincial people's congress Standing Committee will do much more in supervising and guiding government work, criticize any demerits and mistakes in my work and give me a helping hand. Acting Governor Li Qingwei also said: Generally speaking, our main task in 1983 is to carry out reform in a resolute manner and firmly grasp the economy. It is impossible to realize the four modernizations without reform. The major task of the provincial government is to systematically and resolutely carry out a series of reforms in an all-round and planned way in line with the plans of the Central Committee, the State Council and the provincial CPC Committee. In reform, we must give free play to the favorable conditions in our province and fully mobilize the forces of all circles. In keeping abreast of what the party Central Committee requests of us, we must pull together, brace up courage and forge ahead in a great stride. Meanwhile, we must conduct investigation and study. We should stand firm and dare to assume responsibility when we solve problems in reform.

Chang Lifu, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, also spoke at the meeting. The meeting also decided on appointments and removals.

SHAANXI: MA WENRUI'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Discusses Politics, Law

HK281540 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] Yesterday Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee, spoke at the provincial political and legal front advanced collectives and individuals representative assembly. In light of the new situation of political and legal work in the new historical period, Comrade Ma Wenrui urged the broad masses of cadres and police on the political and legal front to emancipate their minds, destroy the old and establish the new and make bold reforms so that they can greatly change their thinking, work and work style and so that the construction of the four modernizations can be smoothly developed and protected.

Comrade Ma Wenrui said that in order to create a new situation in political and legal work, all comrades on the political and legal front must, first, change their thinking and understanding so that their thinking can be unified on the basis of the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and in light of the new demands of the new historical period. They must establish the ideology of serving the economic construction, eliminate the poisonous influence of the leftist ideology and protect the democratic rights of the people. Second, they must improve their work method, develop the fine tradition of relying on the masses and pay attention to studying the new situation, discovering and solving new problems and creating and summing up new experiences so that they can make further progress in their work. Third, they must improve their work style.

Leading cadres must help the lower levels solve problems in their practical work. The practices of going to the countryside to handle cases, register residence and carry out cherish-the-people activities must be encouraged so that the relations between political and legal cadres and the masses can be further promoted. It is necessary to relate the rectification of discipline to the building of spiritual civilization in the political and legal departments and, through education and rectification, build our political and legal contingent into a vigorous contingent which has ideals and morality and is loved by the people and feared by the enemy, so that greater contributions can be made to the construction of the four modernizations in our province.

CYL Speech

HK300416 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Excerpts] The Shaanxi Provincial CYL Committee held a report meeting in Xian yesterday afternoon to convey the spirit of the 11th National CYL Congress. Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Ma Wenrui and Secretary Zhang Fanghai attended the meeting.

Ma Wenrui made a speech. He pointed out: Young people are the most active and lively part of society. Young people shoulder the arduous task of fulfilling the four modernizations. At the same time they must prepare to take over the historical mission handed to them by the older generation. CYL members and young people must work and study hard and play a vanguard and shock role in the effort to create a new situation in socialist construction.

Comrade Ma Wenrui also pointed out: The party committees at all levels must be concerned for young people and cherish them, and attach importance to and support CYL work. The party leaders at all levels must frequently get in contact with young people, find out about them, listen to their cries and views, support their pioneering spirit, and care for their healthy growth in policies, ideology and daily life.

OFFICIALS RELIEVED AT RESULTS OF SHULTZ PRC TRIP

OW060831 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Text] Official sources Saturday in Taipei said government officials of the Republic of China have expressed relief that Secretary of State George Shultz did nothing rash during his first visit to Communist China. The sources said the officials were relieved that the U.S. secretary of state's 3 days of talks with Chinese Communist leaders showed what they had been expecting the mission would be: just an attempt to maintain high-level dialogue with Peking.

The government has not made any official reaction to the Shultz trip, and government spokesman Dr James Soong simply said: We have been watching closely Mr Shultz' visit.

SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS TAIWAN TIES CLOSE

OW080301 Taipei CNA in English 0240 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Jidda, Feb 7 (CNA) -- Saudi foreign minister, Prince Sa'ud al-Faisal al Sa'ud, said the relations between the Republic of China and the kingdom are close and cordial.

He told newly arrived Chinese Ambassador Dr Tsai Wei-ping Monday morning that he will do his best to cooperate with Dr Tsai to promote closer cooperation in all fields between the two countries.

In the company of Chu Tsing-kang, charge d'affaires of the Chinese Embassy, Dr Tsai made a courtesy call on the Saudi foreign minister to present a copy of his credentials.

Prince al Sa'ud said he was very glad to meet Minister Chu, who visited the kingdom last June as special envoy of President Chiang Ching-kuo to offer condolences over the death of the late King Khalid.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES HONDURAN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

OW050331 Taipei CNA in English 0232 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] Taipei, Feb 4 (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-kuo received new Honduran Ambassador Jorge Elias Flefil Larach at the presidential office Friday morning.

Accompanied by Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung, Flefil presented his credentials to President Chiang.

President Chiang extended warm welcome to Flefil, and exchanged views with him on strengthening the cooperation and friendship between the two countries.

Flefil is the new Honduran ambassador to the Republic of China.

PRC FOREIGN POLICY, SHULTZ VISIT VIEWED

HK050826 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 5 Feb 83 p 2

["New Talk" column: "China's Foreign Policy Is Based on Three Things"]

[Text] Today is the last day of the visit to Beijing by the U.S. secretary of state. This morning he met Deng Xiaoping in the Fugian Room in the Great Hall of the People. Shultz said that he had talked with several Chinese leaders for more than 10 hours over the past 3 days. The two countries have both common ground and differences of opinion. Generally speaking, the talks were quite good.

As revealed by public opinion in the United States, the purpose of Shultz' visit to China is to promote Sino-U.S. cooperation through emphasizing the general situation of world strategy. In the meantime, he also is attempting to enquire into China's stand and tentative plans before the restoration of talks between the Chinese and Soviet vice foreign ministers. In the meeting held this morning, Shultz had an opportunity to listen to Deng Xiaoping's exposition on the strategy.

During the talks carried out over the past few days, both sides discussed Sino-U.S. bilateral relations and the international situation. Now, Shultz must have a clearer understanding of China's independent diplomatic line. Zhao Ziyang told Shultz that China's international policy is based on "three things: safeguarding the basic interests of the Chinese people, the rights and interests of the Third World and the peace and stability of the world.

The last two "things" refer to international problems. The United States has stressed its intention of opposing Soviet expansion and its willingness to defend work toward peace. However, it cannot restrain itself from doing harmful things to the Third World. therefore, under these two "things," China and the United States have common ground, but also differences of opinion. Premier Zhao Ziyang has stated that the difference of opinion will not hamper relations between the two countries. In other words, although China and the United States hold divergent views on strategic considerations, they may seek common ground while reserving their differences.

The first and foremost "thing" involves the basic interests of the Chinese people and will directly affect the cooperative relations of the two countries. It is known to all that the Taiwan problem is an obstacle to Sino-U.S. relations. Premier Zhao has stressed that China and the United States should mutually trust each other. In other words, the United States should make China believe that it has no desire to split China.

Before starting his China trip, Shultz held a meeting with advisers. It was reported that one of the proposals raised at the meeting was that the most senior Chinese and U.S. leaders visit each other's countries to show that relations between the two countries are firm. Shultz conveyed President Reagan's invitation to Zhao Ziyang to visit the United States. Zhao Ziyang has accepted the invitation, but the date of the visit has not been fixed. Zhao Ziyang pointed out that he does not want his visit to the United States and President Reagan's visit to China to be affected by a failure to remove the obstacle to Sino-U.S. relations. Therefore, before the heads of state of the two countries carry out their mutual visits, the United States should continue to exert efforts to remove the obstacle.

Shultz also held talks with Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping, although the talks were not previously scheduled. They agreed to set up a small group to continue discussions on military cooperation. When Haig, Shultz' predecessor, visited China, he put forward the proposal on military cooperation. However, the proposal was hampered by the Taiwan problem.

China and the United States issued a joint communique last year. The obstacle has been reduced, but has not yet been removed. More solid work should be carried out. Only thus can military cooperation be promoted.

EDITORIAL VIEWS SUCCESS OF SHULTZ PRC VISIT

HK070131 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 7 Feb 83 p 2

[Editorial: "A New Beginning in Sino-U.S. Relations"]

[Text] The American secretary of state, Mr George Shultz, is more than half way through his first East Asian trip and already all indications point to the trip being more successful than initially expected.

The crucial part of his venture to the East was undoubtedly the 4 1/2-day stay in Beijing. The talks he had with the Chinese foreign minister, Mr Wu Xueqian, amounted to an unprecedented eight hours. This in itself **showed** the sincerity of both sides to understand each other's viewpoints. It also reflected the very wide range of subjects they discussed.

This is not to say that they did not have any differences. Indeed these are so big it would be impossible to resolve them at any one session or trip. But both sides have adopted a far more realistic attitude towards their differences and search for common interests, in spheres more than strategic.

To be sure, China has repeatedly stressed that the Taiwan issue is the main stumbling block in bilateral relations, a point that has already had a very deep impact on the Americans. What is of interest is that the latest controversy -- the textiles issue -- was not allowed to raise its head to such an unrealistic level as to jeopardise the talks.

In many respects, Mr Shultz's trip is of far greater significance than that made by his predecessor, General Alexander Haig in 1981. Mr Shultz was in Beijing to listen and ask questions about China's position. The conclusion he will take home will be most useful to the Reagan administration, in which his own stature is growing by the day.

The success of the China trip was already apparent when the Chinese defence minister, General Zhang Aiping, had an unscheduled meeting with Mr Shultz. This naturally prompted a great deal of speculation and it could well be that the subject of closer military co-operation between the two nations was not only revived but given a very affirmative approval.

The Chinese prime minister, Mr Zhao Ziyang, has also accepted an invitation to visit the U.S. -- the first by a prime minister since the People's Republic was founded. However, it appears that a reciprocal visit to China by President Ronald Reagan may not be possible, at least for some time.

It is too early to describe Mr Shultz's short stay in Beijing as an unqualified success, but those who feared a disaster can now be a little more relaxed. Much still needs to be done. But a new beginning has been launched.

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